INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 116---- BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 16 1929 ONE ANNA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON MILL WORKERS

STRIKERS OFFER SATYAGRAHA

"We Refuse to Move till We are Paid Our April Wages"

SEVERAL MILL GATES BROKEN OPEN

Ahmedabad Workers Decline to Come to Bombay as "Blacklegs"

Police opened fire in order to disperse a boisterous crowd of strikers in the mill area on Wednesday.

Hundreds of strikers invaded several of the mills and forcibly broke open gates and refused to budge an inch till their April wages were paid. Challenged by the police they offered "Satyagraha" and continued to sit and demand their wages.

Peaceful Satyagraha or violence? Strikers are swayed between these conflicting emotions in their efforts to force the millowners to pay them their April wages.

A CRITICAL SITUATION.

A critical situation has arisen in the mill area consequent upon the refusal of the millowners to pay April wages to strikers.

Bitter feelings hitherto suppressed burst forth with added vigour on Wednesday morning when large crowds of strikers made a rush at the mills and clamoured for their wages. At several places, notably the Apollo, Shapurji Broacha; Racheal Sassoon Meyer Sassoon and Currimbhoy Mills the demonstrators broke open the mill gates and stayed in the mill compounds demanding wages. The aid of the police was sought but the strikers refused to budge an inch and offered "Satyagraha". "We refuse to move till we are paid our April wages" they said in effect.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

While the saner section of the strikers were thus offering peaceful "Satyagraha" in some places the more excitable demonstrators gathered in large numbers and gave vent to their passions. At Sewree near the Moon Mills the police opened fire in order to disperse the crowds. Fortunately the bullets did not hit anybody and the strikers dispersed.

SEWREE EXCITEMENT.

It appears that a police officer was patrolling at Sewree near the vicinity of the Moon. A number of strikers took refuge on a hillock nearby named the Golanji Hill and are alleged to have indulged in stone throwing. The officer raised an alarm and called for help. When the assistence arrived the strikers, it is alleged, became more aggresive with the result that one picket was hit by a stone. The police then opened fire and dispersed the crowd.

Near the Morarji Goculdas Mill the strikers assaulted a Hindu paper hawker who was complaining to a police officer about stone-pelting in another locality. However he was rescued by the police.

LOYAL WORKERS' WAGES.

The wages of those who are now working in the mills were due to be paid on Wednesday but in view of the situation prevailing in the mill area the management have postponed the date of payment.

The number of mills working on Wednesday was practically the same excepting that several mills worked with a depleted number of workers.

POLICE OPEN FIRE A SECOND TIME

Military force in the mill area was strengthened by the addition of two more companies of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment to meet the serious situation that had arisen on account of the demonstrations of the workers. Soldiers in military lorries equipped with machine-guns were seen continuously patrolling the streets. The whole mill area conveyed the impression of an armed camp.

FIRING AT TULSI PIPE ROAD.

Closing upon the Sewree firing incident, the police opened fire for the second time on a crowd of strikers opposite the Fazulbhoy and Pabney Mills at Tulsi Pipe Road in which two strikers sustained bullet wounds. They were however slightly injured and were discharged from the K. E. M. Hospital after treatment.

CONFLICTING REPORTS ABOUT FIRING.

There are conflicting versions about this firing incident. According to the police about 3000 strikers collected outside the mills and held a demonstration. The management of the mills at once decided to close down the mill and allow the workers of the mills to go home. It is alleged while about 200 Mahomedan workers of the Pabney mills were being escorted in lorries by the police, the strikers attacked them. It is also alleged by the Girni Kamgar Union that the "black-legs" started throwing stones to which the strikers retaliated. The disturbance culminated in the military arriving on the scene and opening fire, upon which the strikers dispersed.

FIRE IN MILL GODOWN.

At about 2 p.m. a fire broke out in the cotton godown of the Century Mill. It was confined to about 10 bales and the fire brigade which was immediately summoned brought it under control within half an hour. It is not known whether the fire was due to incendiarism or accident. The damage which is estimated at Rs. 85,000 is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is said to be a lighted "bidi" thrown on the cotton in the godown.

6 STRIKERS ARRESTED.

The police have arrested in all 6 strikers for alleged disorderly behaviour. One of them is arrested for alleged stone throwing at the Fazulbhoy mill. Among the arrested is the Secretary of the De Lisle Road section of the Girni Kamgar Union.

GRUESOME FIND IN MILL TANK

The dead body of a woman worker was found floating in the Elphinstone Mill tank on Wednesday afternoon. The police are investigating the matter.

MILL-OWNERS' DEPUTATION WAITS ON HOME MEMBER.

The grave situation has caused concern to the millowners. A deputation of the Millowners' Association headed by Mr. H. P. Mody, the Chairman, waited on the Home Member at the Bombay Secretariat on Wednesday evening.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

The deputation it is understood represented to the Home Member the seriousness of the mill strike situation and requested that Government should make adequate arrangements to see that disturbances were not repeated. Mr. Hotson stated in reply that Government had made the best arrangements possible on Wednesday and proposed to follow the same course as far as circumstances might require. It is reported that the interview was not satisfactory from the point of view of the millowners. the Home Member indulged in some plain-speaking.

AHMEDABAD COMRADES REFUSE TO COME TO BOMBAY

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, May 15.

Attempts are being made by the Mill Agents in Bombay to recruit local operatives to work their mills but local operatives refuse to go to Bombay to break the strike.—A. P.

MACDONALD HITS OUT!

—:o:—

Public Money for Tory Electioneering

SHAKING CONFIDENCE IN CIVIL SERVICE

LONDON, May 15.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald at Hamilton adverted to the White Paper issued by Government on Unemployment in reply to the Liberal pamphlet expounded by Mr. Lloyd George and said the matter was more serious than it originally appeared. Not only public money had been used for Tory electioneering, but Civil Service had been enlisted to supplement the Tory headquarters staff. Thereby Government had done the greatest injury to public confidence in the Civil Service.

Mr. Churchill speaking at Woodford, Essex declared that Government did not publish the exact text of the reports of public departments on Mr. Lloyd George's Unemployment scheme in order not to involve officials in the electioneering controversy. They published a gist of those reports because the Liberals rumoured that the officials found the scheme flawless and therefore Government suppressed the reports.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA AND COASTAL RESERVATION

—:o:—

WARNING TO INDIAN COMMERCE

MADRAS, May 14.

With reference to the contention of British shipping interests that Australia intends to repeal the Coastal Reservation Clauses in her Navigation Act, and that therefore India should profit by Australia's experience and refuse to pass the Coastal Traffic Bill, the "Hindu" draws attention to the evidence given by Australian steamship owners before the Tariff Board recently, a summary of which was cabled by the Free Press, stating that the abolition of Coastal Clauses in the Navigation Act would mean the destruction of Australian shipping, and points out that it is not therefore a case as certain people would seek to makae out that the Australian ship-owners arae anxious to give up the reservation claus in the Australian Navigation Act.—Free Press.

King and Simon Report

(See page 12.)

TROUBLE IN DASKROI

—:o:—

Attachments Without Notice

AHMEDABAD, May 15.

Mr. Hariprasad Mehta, Secretary Daskroi Taluka Congress Committee states that the local officers have commenced to take coercive measures for the recovery of land revenue in several villages. Threats of attachment without notice are being given and in one village recently three buffaloes were attached.

The Prant Officer has issued orders for attachment without notice and given threats of issuing notices of confiscation of land. People, however, are not prepared for Satyagraha. An emergent meeting of the Daskroi Taluka Congress Committee has been called to consider the situation and to devise suitable measures. —A. P.

BUTLER REPORT CONDEMNED

—:o:—

JODHPUR STATE PEOPLE'S DEMANDS

(From a Correspondent).

JODHPUR, May 13.

Public meetings attended by large audiences were held under the auspices of the Marwar Hitakarini Sabha on 10th and 11th May. Resolutions were passed demanding Responsible Government in Jodhpur State and emphasizing the necessity of the security of freedom of person, press and association in the State. The report of the Butler Committee was declared quite unsatisfactory both for the Princes and the people. A strong committee has been formed to press the claim for responsible Government and to obtain a declaration from the State recognizing the elementary rights of the people. Strong demand for separating the Judiciary from the Executive was also made.

70 MILES FROM GHAZNI

—:o:—

Amanullah Attacks Bacha's Forces

SIMLA, May 15.

The latest reports indicate that the main body of Amanllah's force, which retired with Amanullah to Mukur, about 70 miles south of Ghazni, as a result of the cutting of its communications near Ghazni in the middle of April is in a difficult position owing to constant attacks by Ghilzai tribesmen who appear to be surrounding it.

Reliable news is not yet to hand of the mixed Hazara and Wardak Lashkar which at the time of his retreat Amanullah detached to work round the flank of Habibullah's force at Ghazni and threaten his communications between Kabul and Ghazni and possibly Kabul itself. Inter-tribal fighting continues in the Eastern province.—A. P.

STUDENT ARRESTED IN ROTAH STATE

—:o:—

UMER ORDERS FROM U. P. C. I. D.

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

A report from Kotah says it is understood that His Highnes the Maharao Raja Sahib of Bundi has promulgated an ordinance for prevention of sedition in Bundi State according to which persons found guilty of sedition or spreading baseless rumours to bring the Bundi Government or its officers into hatred will be liable to be externed, imprisoned or bound down.

A student named Adaiprakash, studying in the B.A. Class at Agra and who has been in Kotah for the last two months has been arrested by the Kotah Police. It is understood the arrest was made under the orders of the U. P. Police through the C. I. D. Inspector Allahabad.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Raja of Mudhol, the Chief of Miraj (Senior) and the Chief of Audh at Government House Bombay on Tuesday.

INDIA'S MESSENGER FULFILS MISSION

—:o:—

Mrs. Naidu Dispels Misgivings About India's Future

LONDON, May 3.

(BY AIR MAIL.)

It was a fine afternoon when I reached Southampton at about 1/30 p.m. only to be told "The Olympic" was not due until two hours later. At half past three she moved along the quay like a big giant. After the officials we were allowed on board and my first enquiry about Mrs. Naidu brought the reply: "Is it Indian lady of crimson coloured saree?" After that I found no difficulty in finding her out. We found no difficulty in getting through the customs. As the train moved along Mrs. Naidu said: "Look at the beautiful lilies and unending freen. You don't find that in America. In California you have beautiful palm trees and the likeness of Indian vegetation but not this unending velvety freen. Florida is just like Malabar Hill side of Bombay. I am glad to breathe the fragrance of English spring."

Every where I went, Mrs. Naidu said, "people in whispers asked me if I could tell fortunes. While speaking on the future of India before the Foreign Relations Association I said: "Italians are associated with food selling, Greeks with toys and Indians with fortune telling nd snake charming. Whatever fortune telling or prophesy I may be able to do I am sure about my prophesy of India's future. In this instance, I am not merely fortune-teller but am also interested in making that fortune. India must strike the balance between valuation of her past and evaluation of the present day West. India cannot free herself socially or otherwise unless and until she is politically free."

At the end of one of her discourses a Red Indian came, made obeisance and said after hearing her he had no doubts about India's future. He added: "Our forefathers used to possess this vast Continent. True they have now been pretty well exterminated. They have killed us and they can continue to do so. But they have not yet been able to conquer us and until the last representative of our race they shall not do so."

At the end of the meetings offers of subscriptions in aid of Indian political prisoners were forthcoming. In rejecting the offer Mrs. Naidu said she had not come with India's begging bowl. Nor had India authorised anybody to trot round the world with a begging bowl. India could well look after her political prisoners. If India ever wanted any help it would be only when she could reciprocate it. Perhaps then India would not be in need of any help.

Roger Baldwin in responding to Mrs. Naidu said if ever the had any misgivings regarding India's future that was completely and for ever dispelled thereafter. Free Press.

ADVANCE FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT

—:o:—

Patriotic Response to Committee's Appeal

KHADI EXEMPTED FROM MUNICIPAL TAXES

Reports have been received in the F.C.B. Committee's Office in respect of municipalities which have actively responded to the Committee's request by taking actions:

Ballia (U. P.): There is no octroi system here but a municipal tax is levied on shops. The Municipality resolved that "the shop or shops dealing purely in handspun and hand-woven Khadi be exempted from municipal tax". The Municipality has also decided that the "municipal cloth purchase be henceforth made in hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi".

MALVAN FOLLOWS LUCKNOW.

Malvan (Konkan): Municipality has resolved that 1 per cent. duty be levied as municipal tax on all foreign cloth imported in Malvan and necessary sanction be obtained from Commissioner Southern Division for the same. This is the second municipality to impose a duty on foreign cloth, the first being Lucknow Municipality.

EXEMPTION TO KHADI.

Ahmedabad: The President, Ahmedabad Municipality in the course of his letter to the Secretary, F.C.B. Committee says that the Ahmedabad Municipality "has in its revised rules doubled the terminal tax in piece-goods and exempted hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar from the said tax".

ALL PURCHASE IN KHADI.

Akola (Berar): The special General Committee of Akola Municipality has resolved that "whatever cloth the Municipality purchases should be Indian hand-spun and hand-woven cloth.

Sholapur: The Sholapur Municipality has resolved to exempt hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi from municipal duty "provided genuine certificates of recognised institutions such as Charkha Sangh are produced." It also resolved to make all municipal cloth purchases in hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi as far as possible failing which Swadeshi cloth to be purchased instead.

PREFERENCE TO KHADI.

Kumbakonam: The Municipal Board at its meeting held on 29th April resolved that "preference will be given to Khadi as far as possible whenever purchases of cloth are made."

Shahada (Khandesh): The Municipal Board considered the letter of the Secretary F.C.B. Committee and decided to levy no tax on hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi.

Jhansi: Municipality has exempted Khadi from octroi duty. The Secretary also informs the F.C.B. Committee that his municipality purchases Khadi for almost all of their requirements of cloth.

STRIKE A BLOW AT AUTHORS OF YOUR SUFFERINGS

—:o:—

Miners' Election Manifesto

LONDON, May 15.

The Miners Federation in an election manifesto urges the mine workers to seize this priceless opportunity to strike the blow at the authors of their sufferings and show by their votes their detestation of the Tory Government which in 1926 became the Executive of the Coal owners.

It appeals to the shopkeepers and the business people to make a common cause with the mine workers and help to give Labour opportunity of succeeding where the older parties have lamentably failed.—Reuter.

WILL DYARCHY SURVIVE?

—:o:—

Speculation on Bengal Election Results

MUSLIMS HOLD KEY POSITION

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

63 out of 114 elected members have been retured unopposed. Of these 15 are Mahomedans, 27 non-Mahomedans, one a Marwari, 12 Europeans, two Anglo-Indians, 3 Landlords, one a University representative and one a nominee of the Mahajan Sabha. Elections take place on May 30th but the time within which a candidate is permitted to withdraw has expired.

It is stated in political circles that the formation of a Ministry is not altogether impossible. 56 members, including official and nominated members can so far be counted as supporters and 32 as opponents. Mahomedans seem to hold the key and of 14 more co-operators from their group are returned the formation of a stable Ministry might be attempted.—A. P.

National Worker Arrested

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, May 15.

Under a warrant issued by Mr. R. G. D. Walton, I.C.S., District Magistrate Cawnpore Pandit Deo Narain Panday, a local national worker has been arrested under section 124 A. I.P.C. for having delivered alleged seditious speeches some time ago.—A. P.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST COMMUNAL TROUBLE

—:o:—

LATHIS AND OFFENSIVE WEAPONS BANNED IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, May 15.

As a precautionary measure against the breach of the public peace during the forthcoming Bakr-Id, the District Magistrate has promulgated an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. this morning making it penal for people to carry lathis, dang firearms and other weapons in the public streets or collect stones brickbats, missiles or other weapon in or on houses for a period of two months. —A. P.

STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

abour Trouble Induce Heavy Selling

MOST SCRIPS JOIN IN DECLINE

Bombay, May 15.

Renewal of labour troubles at several mills caused rapid and big declines on the Stock Exchange to-day particularly in mill shares. There was heavy selling alround and various unfounded rumours helped the weaker tone. The weakness of mill shares reflected on other industrial shares and without any exception all shares recorded declines. Even Tata Hydro shares which are stated to be controlled by some interest ehibited weakness Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 790 and closed at Rs. 781|-, Century opened at Rs. 350|- and closed at Rs. 346|-, Colaba opened at Rs. 121 and lost Rs. 3|-, Crescent declined Rs. 6|- after opening at Rs. 118|-, Fazal was the chief centre of weakness which opened at Rs. 635|- and lost Rs. 15|-, Indore Malwa opened at Rs. 386|- and after declining to Rs. 384|- recovered and closed at Rs. 385|-, Nagpur opened at Rs. 470|- and closed at Rs. 468|-, New Great lost Rs. 4|- after opening at Rs. 210|-, Pearls also lost Rs. 5|- after opening at Rs. 421|-, Simplex closed lowest at Rs. 53|-, Swadeshi opened at Rs. 417|- and worked straight down to Rs. 412|-, Tata Hydro shares opened at Rs. 1,133|- but closed easy at Rs. 1,126|-, Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 208, and closed at the low level of Rs. 205|-. Even Cement shares joined in the decline and Indian Cement after opening at Rs. 310|- closed at Rs. 308|-.

Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt in their report issued to-day state as under:—

To-day the market has suffered a considerable rop in values of mill shares. Rumours of considerable excitement in the mill area were responsible for the precipitous drop in values. There were also some ugly rumours about a certain mill agent but we do not know how far they were correct. These rumours are coming in every season and have almost at all times proved false. It is therefore not advisable to pay credence to such rumours as this, unless there is some sound information.

In our opinion the mill industry is in a very precarious condition at present and therefore we again sound a warning note to our clients and request them to be careful in their deals.

Bombay Burmas suffered a small fall. Tata Hydros which had been keeping very firm all these days have also suffered a drop to-day. Tata Steel shares also gave way. Cement shares could show no better result.

Commenting on day's session Messrs. Satyanarayan Bhramal state as under in their report:—

Our market is weak. There was a general disposition to sell in the market to-day, in view of the trouble with the mill hands over the question of payment of wages for work done in April. So great was the nervousness prevailing that shares like Dyeings and Fazuls lost 15 and 20 points respectively, and other mill shares were marked down in proportion. The opening itself was weak with a plethora of sellers and support to-day was ineffective. How long this state of affairs will continue and how it will, end, is difficult to foretell, considering the issues involved and the way both side handling them.

Government departments move slow and, when the machinery of the Trades Dispute Bill will come into active operation, is also a question one would like answered.

The industrial section was comparatively steadier and lost only in sympathy with the mill section.

Government Paper is a shade steadier because of expectations of easier money and further reductions in the Bank Rate—the usual bait for tempting the public to subscribe to the "Hardy Annual", the New Loan.

—:o:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 15.

Bombay Dyeing 790, 85, 81.
Century 350, 48, 47, 46.
Colaba 121, 18,
Crescent 118, 12.
Fazul 685, 84, 80, 77, 75, 73, 70.
Indore 386, 84, 85.
Madhowji 35.
Nagpur 470, 68.
New Great 210, 8, 6.
Pearl 421, 18, 16, 17, 16.
Simplex 55, 53
Swadeshi 417, 16, 15, 12.
Burma 807, 6.
Hydro 1,133, 30, 28, 26.
Tram 138, 38-2.
Deff. 208, 7, 6, 5, 6, 5.
Ord. 59, 4, 10, 4, 2, 59, 58-12.
Bundi 19.
Indian 310, 8, 8-2.
Katni Ord. 223, 20.
Alcock 296, 95, 93.

In the cash section business was reported as under:—

E. D. Sassoon As. 8|3. Kasturchand 9|4, 9|2. Nagpur Pref. 432|8. Madhavrao Scindia As. 15|-, As. 8|-. Laxmi Cotton 1,490. 1,497|8. A. Prantij Rail 762|8. Gujarat Rails 79|-, 79|4. Tapti 645|-. Pachora Jamner 85|8. Sialkote 85|8. Central Provinces 96|-. India Bank 101|-, 101|4. Imperial Bank 1,445|-, 1,446|4. New issues 352|8. Union Bank 3|11|-. Central Bank 20|10, 20|12. Ahmedabad Electricity 131|4, 133|12. Andhra Ordinary 575|-. Tata Power Ord. 436|4, 435|-. Surat 130|-, 131|-. Katni Defd. 805|-. Punjab Cement 12, 11|14. Universal Fire 3|-. New India Inc. 22|10. Jupiter 10|2. Vulcan 6|8. Scindia Steam 10|4, 10|2. Tata Steel Second Pref. 76|4, 75|8. Telephone 56|8, 57|-. B. B. Petrol 4|0|6, Rs. 5|-.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS

Bombay, May 15.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 331-4.
Apollo 60 nil 4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 170.
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152-8.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 795.
Bombay Industrial (20) 4.
Bradbury (250) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y xd. 346-4.
Central India 100f xd. 1468-12.
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mill 118-12.
Crescent 100 112-8.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 130.
David 250 nil 22½/8
Dawn 250 10y 495
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-8-3.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7|8 161-4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93/12
Elphinstone 100 nil 4-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 670.
Finlay 100 10y 90.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 208 125.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1650.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 213-12.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1225
Indore Malwa 100 13|21 385.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 9.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 66-4.
Kohinoor 10|3|100 182-8.
Laxmi Cotton 2nd A xd. 1490.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 7
Madhowji Dharramsi 100 nil 37-8.
Madras United 250 7|8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 975
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1080.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 86/4
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 72-8.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 206-4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 50
Pearl 210 416-4.
Phoenix 100 30y xd 343-12.
Premier 10 nil 5/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8 63/12
Sholapur 1000 10f 5350.
Simplex 250 nil 53-12.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f 412-8.
Swan Mills 25 nil 90
Tata Mills 25 nil 40.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2180
Western India Spinning 1,000 6 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50|2 8f 101.
Baroda 5500 0|8 77-8
Central 250 20-12.
Eastern £5 xd 92.
Imperial 50 40f xd. 1446-4.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 352-8.
Union 5|11 3-11
P & O Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10|0|0 54f xd. 19.
Central India Mining 7-8.
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 96.
Indian Cement 2|10 308-2.
New India Assurance 51y 22-10.
Katni Cement 100 nil 220.
Punjab Cement 100 nil 11-14.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 147/8
Shivrajpur 20 2|11 xd. 19.
United Cement 100 6y 80

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 762-8.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 96
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 86
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85/4
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 90
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 95
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapty Valley xd 647-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 127/ xd
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y 130
Andhra Valley Ord. 10,002 575.
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 138-2.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1126-4.
Tata Power 70,000 nil 435.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 137/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20 265
New Berar 500 70y 7[illegible]
New Mofussil 400 30y 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U P. 50 0 30y 472/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1890
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10-2
New India Assurance 6y 22-10.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d xd. 1950.
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 212 211-4.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 24/4
Burma T Corporation 125 806-4.
Burma Corp. 10 As 6-4-1 11/12
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13/8 15/
Kemp 200 15 197/3
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 135
Scindia Steam 10-2.
Tata Construction 30 4y 51.
Tata Iron Defd. 205.
Tata Iron Ord. 58-12.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105
Andhra Valley B. 8 109.
Apollo Mills B 7 8 F. T. 100 4/13

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 14.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot Sellers 11-7|16d.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

SILVER.

Bombay, May 15.

London Ready	25	3	0
London Forward	25	3	0
China Opening	2	5	9
China Closing	2	5	9
American Cent	54	10	0
Ready	57	0	0

Vaisakh opening 57|6-1|2: highest 57|6-1|2; lowest 57|6; closing 57|6-1|2.

Jeth opening 57|5-1|2; highest 57|5-1|2; lowest 57|5; closing 57|5.

Tejimundi V. 0|5|0; Jeth 0|11|0.

GOLD.

Ready	21	6	3
Vaisakh	21	6	3
Jeth	21	7	0
Narandas Manordas	21	8	6
National City	21	9	6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 15.

Our Market has ruled steady to-day both in respect of Ready and Forward positions. Prices are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13|4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8|3 per cwt F B H

Shipment June Rs. 8|- per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July|Sept. Rs. 7|14 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Octo|Dec. Rs. 7|15 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan.|March. Rs. 8|1 per cwt. F B H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar.—

Ready Rs 13|5 per cwt.

Shipment April Rs. 7|13 per cwt. F B H.

Refined Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12|15 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

NEW YORK.

PRICES IMPROVE 7 POINTS—U.S.A. APRIL MILL CONSUMPTION—FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—HEAVY LIQUIDATION AND BEARS AGGRESSIVE SELLERS—COLLAPSE OF 37 POINTS—RECOVERY OF 12 POINTS ON COVERING—FUTURES 19 TO 24 POINTS DOWN.

New York, May 14.

The Census Bureau report issued to-day showed April consumption by U. S. A. Mills at 632,000 Bales which figure is the largest during the past five years for the month of April. The report is a decidedly bullish one as several mills are on strike at Greenvile, but the market failed to advance. Prices opened steady at a rise of 5 points and initial buying resulted in further rise of 2 points. This level proved to be the highest as favourable weather reports stimulated heavy long liquidation and Bears were aggressive sellers and prices collapsed 37 points. Towards the close the market steadied and prices recovered 12 points from the lowest point and closed at a net decline of 19 to 24 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 15 points to 19.65c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 23 to 28 points. Spot prices declined 22 points to 18.65c.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from their New York friends dated 14th May, 1929:—

Messrs. A. Norden & Co., New York:—

"Liquidation and speculative short selling, support indifferent."

"Do not advise following decline."

Reuter:—"Market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by more favourable weather, but later advanced partially on covering."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:

July Highest 18 82 (10-17 a.m.), lowest 18.45 (1-10 p.m.).

New York market declined on long liquidation.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 14.

May	19.36	—.19
July	18.56	—.19
October	18.55	—.20
December	18.68	—.22
January	18.70	—.24
Middling Spot	19.65	—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 14.

July	18.54	—.23
October	18.38	—.28
Middling Spot	18.65	—.22

NEW YORK.

New York, May 14.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	19.56
July	18.77
October	18.70

New York 11-45 a.m.

May	19.35
July	18.56
October	18.50

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 14.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 14.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5 1|4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 5 1|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 5 3|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 1|4 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 14.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—

July-Sept per cwt 12

Oct-Dec per cwt 12|1-1|2

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—

July-Sept per cwt 12|1-1|4

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—

July-Sept per cwt 12|1-3|4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 14.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 1|2 lb Cargoes—

39 June Shipment U K Paid.

Barletta Russo per 63 1|2 lb Cargoes—

39|6 May-June Shipment Sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels—

42|3 Arriving Paid.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels—

No Offerings.

LIVERPOOL.

SOME COVERING—NARROW TRADING—RATHER QUIET—FUTURES 2 TO 2 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 6,000 BALES.

Liverpool, May 14.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 to 7 points and improved further on short covering. Prices recorded a rise of 11 points over previous close when buying orders were executed and the market assumed a quieter feeling. New York opening advices were quiet and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced again 4 points to 1029d. per lb. and sales figured at 6,000 Bales.

Empire cotton futures advanced 2 to 3 points with July 9.77 and October 9.74. Egyptian cotton ruled steady and closed at a rise of 11 to 8 points. Sakellaridis spot cotton prices closed 10 points higher at 18.10d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"Rains have fallen in Mississippi Valley; more expected."

"America consumed last month 632,000 bales."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpol Head Office:—

"Weather generally favourable. Trade reports indicate general falling in mill activity in America and Continent."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 14.

	Opening	Closing
May	10.01	9.99 plus .04
June		9.92 plus .03
July	10.01	9.96 plus .03
August		9.96 plus .03
September		9.93 plus .02
October	9.97	9.92 plus .02
November		9.91 plus .02
December		9.91 plus .02
January	9.97	9.91 plus .02
February		9.92 plus .02
March	10.00	9.95 plus .02
April		9.96 plus .02
May		9.98
Middling Spot		10.29 plus .04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 14.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 14.

Scinde Fully Good	6.50 plus .05
Scinde Fine	6.75 plus .05
Scinde Superfine	7.00 plus .05
Bengal Good	6.25 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	6.50 plus .05
Bengal Fine	6.75 plus .05
Oomra Good	7.10 plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	7.40 plus .05
Oomra Fine	7.70 plus .05
Broach Fully Good	8.45 plus .05
Broach Fine	8.70 plus .05
Broach Superfine	8.95 plus .05

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 14.

Demand Bills ... 434.62

BOMBAY

Bombay, May 15.

The local market opened easy in sympathy with decline of 20 points at New York with Broach J.-A. delivery quoted at Rs. 335|- and improved to Rs. 335|8 on covering. The market was quiet but steady with a small business but declined on easier Liverpool advices. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.|M.	324	0	0
Broach J.|A.	333	4	0
New Broach A.|M.	345	4	0
Oomra May	283	0	0
Oomra July	292	8	0
New Oomra D.|J.	311	8	0
Bengal May	234	0	0
Bengal July	240	8	0
New Bengal D.|J.	259	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 15.

May	224.90—2.10
Aug.	217.40—2.80
Nov.	214.80—3.60

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 15.

Castorseed May delivery: Opening Rs. 51|12; lowest Rs. 51|6; closing Rs 51|9.

Castorseed September delivery: Opening Rs. 54|1|6; lowest Rs. 53|8|6 closing Rs. 53|11.

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 4|5|6; lowest Rs. 4|5|4-1|2; closing Rs. 4|5|6.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 51|7; lowest Rs. 50|6; closing Rs. 50|9.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29
Receipts to date 14-5-29	9008000
„ Yesterday do.	6000
Exports to date do.	7396000
Stock at Ports 10-5-29	1259000
„ Interior Towns do.	513000
„ Liverpool 10-5-29	1071000
Visible Supply 10-5-29	3524000
Quantity in Sight do.	14889000
	1927-28
Receipts to date 14-5-29	8076000
„ Yesterday do.	18000
Exports to date do.	6724000
Stock at Ports 10-5-29	1422000
„ Interior Towns do.	649000
„ Liverpool 10-5-29	796000
Visible Supply 10-5-29	3929000
Quantity in Sight do.	13461000

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 14.

May close at 7s. 9d. — 3|4d.

July close at 8s. 0 1|2d — 5|8d.

Oct. close at 8s. 4 1|8d. — 3|4d.

Wheat Chicago:—

May per bushel dol. 1.05-1|2 up 1.

July per bushel dol. 1.09-5|8 up 1-1|4.

Sept. per bush dol. 1.13-1|2 up 1-1|8.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 14.

May	17.21 plus .16
July	17.21 plus .11
October	17.33 plus .08
November	17.33 plus .08
January	17.61 plus .06
March	17.71 plus .07
Sekellaridis F G F Spot	18.10 plus .10

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 14.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 17-1|4.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 15.

BAR RATE—
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 Ready.
Bank's Selling D D 1|5 29|32 „
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 May.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 May.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 May

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 276 3|4.
Banks Selling T T 276-3|4.
Banks Buying T T 276-1|4.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 925.
Banks Buying D D 935.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 123 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 121 1/4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 134 3|4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank Selling D D 166 3/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1|2.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1|4.

CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.85 1/8 14th inst.
Shanghai—London 2/5 5/8 15th inst.
Japan—London 1/10 1/16 14th inst.
London—Paris 124.15 14th inst.
London—Belgium 34.94 14th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.19. 14th inst.
London—Italy 92.65 14th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £4/4/11 1/2 13th inst. £4-4-10 7/8 14th inst.

Silver London Ready 25 3/16 13th inst.. 25 3/16 14th inst.

Silver London Forward 25 3/16 13th inst.; 25 3/16 14th inst.

Silver New York Ready 54 1/2 13th inst.; 54 5/8 14th inst.

London Discounts 3 mon. 5 1/8 per cent. 13th inst.; 5 1/8 per cent 14th inst.

London Discounts 6 mon. 5 3/16 per cent. 13th inst.; 5 3/16 per cent. 14th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 3/4 per cent.
3 mos. 4 per cent.
6 mos. 4 per cent.
12 mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

—:o:—

Tone of Silver. Quiet. China Banks bought. America sold.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, May 15.

3 Months Discounts 5 1|8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 3/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
One Month 4 per cent.
Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Twelve Months 4-1|4 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

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SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
8 May	Kaisar-i-Hind	All vessels will	11,518
15 ,,	Narkundax ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltanx ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura ..		18,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Nalderax ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		(19,000
12 ,,	Mantua ..	transship	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	ment	16 601
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	at	14, 20
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Nalderax ..		16,083
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,000
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16 619
28 ,,	Morea ..		4 0,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS,

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
London and back by Sea	£105	£75
London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
5th July	Dumana	8427
9th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
10th May	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Alipore	Straits China and Japan.
7th June	Ranpura ..	Colombo, and Australia.
1st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
9th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and apan
6th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
10th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
5th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
7th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aYuki Maru ..	3162	17 May	29 May
aBengal Maru ..	5396	17 ,,	28 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 May	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 May.	17 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 June.
Korea Maru ..	20000	26 ,,	3 July.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
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Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Chifuku Maru ..	9th May	19th May
Yoko Maru ..	20th ,,	30th ,,
Honolulu Maru	25th ,,	2nd June
Ganges Maru ..	10th June	22nd ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th ,,	7th July
Indus Maru ..	11th July	24th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

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136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
17th May	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	Chakla ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
22nd ,,	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
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Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

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Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

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Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
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C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

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A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

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Ananga Probha Yakuti.

This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional incapacity, etc. Price:—a phial of 30 Pills Rs. 10 ten.
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(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—FITTER for delicate Scientific Instruments electrically operated. Knowledge of clock, mechanism, a recommendation. Apply ACTING BRIDGE ENGINEER, G. I. P. Rly., Manmad.
A 32225

WANTED—SUB-AGENTS in all towns for Cigarettes. Fixed monthly salary and good facilities. Apply K. G. SARASWAT, c/o Mr. Gordhan; P. W. Inspector, B. B. & C. I. R. JHAGODIA.
A R1609

WANTED—FOR Abroad Engineers, Doctors, Overseers, Station Masters, Signallers for State Service Judicial Officers, Secretaries, Forest Rangers, Accountants, Stenographers, Clerks (Graduates, Matrics), Typists and Mistries, Etc., Terms against stamp. Apply sharp to:—GOODWIN & CO., Delhi.
A R1603

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare. Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE. Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R1602

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.—WANTED a fully qualified NURSE with experience (B.P.N.A.) for the post of Senior Sister in the City Isolation Hospitals, Arthur Road, Bombay. Salary Rs. 200-5-230 plus Rs. 15 Uniform Allowance with free furnished quarters and service. Apply stating age, nationality, etc., with testimonials to the MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, City Isolation Hospitals, Bombay, before 25th Instant.
A 32232

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of CLERKS in Audit Department, G. I. P. Railway, on Rs. 40-5-60 plus 20 per cent. Bombay Allowance per mensem from members of the minority community, i.e. other than Hindus. The candidates must have passed at least the Matriculation or School Leaving Certificate Examination in the first division. F. P. B. WOOD, Chief Auditor.
A 32223

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

NASIK—TO LET.—Commodious BUNGLOWS, splendid situation, ideal weather all invalid conveniences, tap water, garages stables servants' quarters. Please write M. BULSARA, Nasik.
C R1606

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LOANS—Any amount without limit advanced against the Security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

MATRIMONIAL

WELL TO DO up-country Hindu young man, (33), widower, without issues possessing liberal views and excellent health desires to correspond with a young lady with a view to matrimony. No caste, communal or national restrictions. Preference given to a respectable class widow. Correspondence treated in strict confidence. Write Box No. 2285, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1608

PROFESSIONS.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
t

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

WIN RS. 7,500 IN CASH PRIZES, Madras Easy Crossword Special Competitions No. 4, Post Box 452, Vepery, Madras. Sealed key solution deposited with the Editor, SWARAJYA, Madras. Apply for leaflets. Entries close on 15-6-29.
T R1604

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Ghurengate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

FOREST SALES.

Dharampur State (Surat).

TENDERS will be received in Huzur Office on the 26th June, 1929, for about 20 coupes in the Dharampur State Forests, containing good teak, Tanas, Shisham, Khair and other species.

Tenders will also be received on the same date for all Bamboos in the State Forests.

Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the above date and will be provided with conveyance from Bulsar Station (B. B. and C. I. Railway) and also with accommodation at Dharampur.

All further details may be obtained on application to the undersigned or the State Forest Officer.

A. T. MEHTA,
Political Secretary,
Dharampur State.
32163

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay at their Ordinary Meeting proposed to be called for Monday, the 8th July, 1929, or for such subsequent date as may hereafter be notified to take into their consideration draft bye-laws for the licensing of Handcarts (other than those exempted from taxation under Section 181 or those plying for hire in respect of which licenses have been issued under Bombay Act VII of 1920) and for the seizure and detention of such Handcarts that have not been duly licensed.

2. The Corporation will before finally approving the said draft bye-laws receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said Meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said Bye-laws on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than 10 days before the day of the said Meeting of the nature of his said objection, will by himself or his Counsel, Attorney or Agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said Meeting but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the proposed Bye-laws is kept at the Office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

5. Printed copies of the proposed Bye-laws will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of annas 3 per copy.

R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 11th May, 1929.
32229

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS. LIMITED and Reduced.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LIMITED, and Reduced, a Joint Stock Company incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office. at E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall, Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay .....Petitioners

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition presented to the High Court of Justice at Bombay on the 9th day of April, 1929, for confirming the reduction of the capital of the abovenamed Company from Rupees Ten Crores divided into Twenty lacs Preference shares of Rupees ten each and Eighty lacs Ordinary shares of Rupees ten each to Rupees Two crores and fifty lacs divided into Twenty lacs Ordinary shares of Rupees Ten each and Fifty lacs Deferred shares of Rupees one each and for sanctioning the Scheme of Arrangement placed before separate Meetings of Preference and Ordinary Shareholders, held on the 23rd day of June, 1928, pursuant to the Order made on the 17th day of May, 1928, and set out in the Petition is directed to be heard on the 14th day of June, 1929. Any creditor or shareholder of the Company desiring to oppose the making of an order for the reduction of the capital of the said Company and for sanctioning the said scheme of arrangement should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or counsel for that purpose. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or shareholder of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1929.
PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors to the abovenamed Company.
32200

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR PUBLIC CHEMISTS AND DOCTORS.

IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT to the notice of the undersigned that some unscrupulous persons and firms of Bombay are selling spurious and worthless Pills, manufactured by themselves as genuine Dr. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC for insanity with forged labels in imitation of the original labels to cheat the public. The public are hereby warned not to buy Dr. W. C. Roy's specific for insanity from any firm except—

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO., Shaikh Memon Street.
A. M. THAKKAR & CO., Princess Street.
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess Street.
B. A. BROS., Princess Street.
VANMALI BHIKHA & CO., Princess Street.
KEMP & CO., Bombay.
MANOO BROS., Ganbow Street.
AKBARALLI EBRAHIM & CO., Ganbow Street.
POPULAR PHARMACY, Lamington Road.
BOMANSHAW DARABSHAW PRINTER, Hughes Road.
PERRY & CO., Lamington Road.
CHANDRAKANT PREMCHAND & CO., Ahmedabad.
D. NANOOBHAI & CO., Baroda.
C. N. BROS., Surat.
SURAT MEDICAL STORES, Surat.

S. C. ROY,
Sole Proprietor of Dr. W. C. Roy's Specific for Insanity.
167/3, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
32228

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GANTRY GIRDERS FOR FOUNDRY AT PAREL LOCO SHOPS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Steelwork, etc., required for the New Gantry Girders for Foundry at Parel Loco Shops.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specifications and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for New Gantry Girders for Foundry at Parel Loco Shops." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 28th June, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 13th May, 1929.
32219

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY. No. 574 of 1928.

Re: RATANLAL THAKURDAS MEHTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bandra, Turner Road, lately doing business in partnership with London Eastern and American Trading Co. in fancy goods, etc. in the name of Ratanlal Diwan & Co. at Crawford Market and at Bandra Khar Road in the name of Khodivial Tobacco Co. and now Unemployed .....An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 16th July 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1929.

S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Chief Clerk.
32231

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMED EBRAHIM EL BAKER, an Arab Merchant, doing business in Bombay, has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, residence, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust, use, share, partition, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land of Foras tenure together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Khetwady 10th, 11th, 12th and 12th Cross Lanes, in the Town and Island of Bombay, and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 492 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1|1029 of the Girgaum Division, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Numbers 13467 and part of 13584 and being a portion of land bearing New Survey No. 7379, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the property of Shamsuddin Ahmedally, on the West by Khetwady 12th Lane, on the North by Khetwady 12th Cross Lane, and on the South partly by the property of Abdullabhai Ahmedally and partly by the property of Shamsuddin Ahmedally, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2045 (1) and Street No. 17, Khetwady 12th Cross Lane.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1929.

ALREJA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
32230

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

PLEASING PEARL.

A UNIQUE PREPARATION.

WHICH when kept in mouth produces immence retentive power. When boiled in milk for 5 minutes and the milk drunk daily, enriches the blood; feeds nerves; builds up strength; over comes debility and depression; creates new vitality and sustains verility. It produces a tonic effect on every function of the body and gives new energy in all cases of weakness and depression, once purchased it lasts for life and is a sure remedy for gonorrhoea Syphilis, piles and Impotency, etc.,

Canvassers need everywhere.

Sold in 3 sizes at Rs. 8 ½ (full strength) Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 only.

THE PEARL PHARMACY,
Lyallpur (Punjab).

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
THE
DEVIL'S PARTNER
Featuring
PHIL McCULLOUGH
Romance Mystery and Daredevil Adventure.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 P.M.
VICTOR HUGO'S
Immortal Classic
THE MAN WHO LAUGHS
featuring:
CONRAD VEIDT,
MARY PHILBIN
A UNIVERSAL SOUND PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
WALLACE BEERY,
RAYMOND HATTON
and the Fascinating
MARY BRIAN
in their latest Mirth Provoker:—
BEHIND THE FRONT
A Highly Hilarious Comedy with a Succession of Gorgeous "Gags" that defies Comparison. The Funniest and Most Uproarious Stuff of the War! A delicious blast of low down fooling

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
11 Parts
Glittering Glamorous

An intense drama of passion, love and sacrifice.

THE
Bombay Life—
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents :

For particulars please write to :—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.
73-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

Wonderful "LEPROSY" Cure
"Kusthuh Nadh Vantabhaskaram"

Cure guaranteed.
For details apply in English to—
T. V. RAGHAVACHARYALU,
Zamindar, Sreeraghava Ayurvedasramam Kadali Narsole (Godaveri Dt.) Indi

Ic Mic Cooker
Over 3 lacs already in use. Patented by
Dr. I. M. MULLICK, M.A., M.D., B.L.
BEST, CHEAPEST, SCIENTIFIC and the most hygienic cooker in the market. Price from Rs. 7-8-0.
Write for Catalogue:
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

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EFFICIENT SERVICE
IN
ENLARGEMENTS.
Refined service has been the constant endeavour over the last 15 years, and now made it possible to supply you satisfactory work you can have from your photo to the best.
The corner stone of UNIVERSAL'S SUCCESS is the satisfaction of its clientele secured and maintained throughout its standing of over more than 15 years.
Our free advice on your photo, without obligation of giving us your order. See us at our office with your photo, and know the service we offer you.
Established 1912.
The 1st started for service for enlargements.
The Universal Photo Enlarging Co.
519, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

PHTHISIS
DR. BANERJEE'S NEW SPECIFIC
SANOTROPIN
The immense powers in this happy combination *shall* surprise you. With a special diet, it makes early cases fit in 2 months.
Dr. BANERJEE, L.M.S., D.M.O. Retd. Deoghar, (S.P.)
Tel. Ad. Hillsway, DEOGHAR.

-NEW INDIA-
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.
Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road :
General Manager R. J. DUFF

Cook EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

An Invitation to Motorists!

WE cordially invite your attendance at the display of the

NEW DODGE SIX

now in our Show rooms. Here is the car of the Season with exclusive attractions and exceptional values.

DO COME AND TAKE A RUN.

SOLE AGENTS :—

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD.

16, New Queen's Road, :: :: :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

Branches at :—

LAHORE, KARACHI, NAGPUR, AMBALA, and DUZDAB.

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Youth League Social, Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 17.

The S.S. "Macedonia" with English mails of May 2 due at 6 a.m

SAURDAY, May 18.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

THE BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

A social gathering of the members of the Bombay Youth League will be held on Thursday, May 16 at 6-30 p.m. on the terrace of the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. All members are invited to attend. Prominent persons will be the guests of the evening.

JAMNAGAR PRAJA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of Jamnagar Praja Madal a public meeting will be held at Hirabaug, C. P. Tank, to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macbean" arrived at Suez evening of 11th instant.

CLERKS' CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.

The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Clerks' Union Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., will be held on Saturday the 1st June at 4-30 pm. (S. T.) at Islam Building, 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CLERKS' UNION

An Annual General Meeting of the Clerks' Union will be held on Saturday the 1st June at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.) at Islam Building, 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOLY CROSS FEAST.

The members of the Holy Cross Fund, Dhowli, Bassein will celebrate their 18th annual Cross Feast on Sunday the 19th instant at 8 p.m

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The proposed Exhibition that was to be held here during the A.I.C.C Sessions has to be postponed owing to the recent disturbed atmosphere in the City and the probability of the monsoon setting in early.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 15th May 1929 were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 22nd May 1929 on the usual conditions.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Monday the 20th May 1929 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Bakrid."

All the departments of the Bombay G.P.O. Ballard Pier Th. House and town sub offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sunday. The following telegraph branches of the combined offices will however remain open and work as usual.

1. Kalbadevi 2. Colaba. 3. Fort St. Booking Office, 4. Masjid. 5 Mazgaon. 6. Byculla. 7. Girgaon 8. Malabar Hill. 9. Tardeo, 10 Parel, 11. Dadar. 12. Dharavi. 13. Bandra. 14. Cadell Road. 15. Mahim 16. Umarkhadi.

The remaining combined offices will be entirely closed on that day.

—:o:—

"PUBLICATION OF INQILAB-I-PUNJAB" STOPPED

—:o:—

Mr. Amrit Singh writes from Amritsar:—

An Urdu Book named "Inqilab-i-Punjab" (translated from Bengali) was being sold in the Bazar, in which the character of the late Maharani Jindan, wife of the late Sher-i-Punjab, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, was attacked in such a way that it could injure the Sikh feelings. Sirdar S. S. Charan Singh 'Shahid' Editor of the 'Hans' wrote an article about it in the April issue of the 'Hans' and drew the attention of the publishers towards this fact. Now it will be learnt with great satisfaction in whole the Sikh Panth and throughout the Punjab that the publishers of this book 'Messrs Narain Dutt Sahgal and Sons, Book-sellers of Lahore' after due consideration and for the sake of the Sikh feelings have wisely stopped further sale and publication of the book.

TATA DEBENTURE STOCK

—:o:—

DRAWING FOR REDEMPTION

In connection with its issue of First Mortgage Debenture Stock, the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., will, in accordance with clause 2 of the conditions endorsed on the Debenture Certificate, hold a drawing at their Registered Office at 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 pm. on the 5th June, 1929, of a certain number of debentures for purposes of redemption out of the sinking fund money set apart in their accounts of last year.

BREACH OF CURFEW ORDER

—:o:—

CAN IGNORANCE OF LAW BE A DEFENCE?

—:o:—

An important point of law was raised on the 14th instant in the Girgaum Police Court by Mr. B. J. Dhondi, who appeared for the accused, Hashmat Khan, in a case, in which the said Hashmat Khan and Hakim Sha Mahomed stood charged with having committed breach of the order promulgated by the Commissioner of Police on the 4th instant, prohibiting the carrying of sticks or knives in a public place.

Sub-Inspector Patanker of the Gamdevi Police Station placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Fourth Court, Hakimsha Mahomed and Hashmat Khan, Tramway Driver No. 486 on the charge of having contravened the notification of the Commissioner of Police on the 8th instant. On the said date the accused were passing along the Gamdevi Police Station at about 6-15 p.m. and both of them were found to be in possession of a stick and a knife.

The first accused pleaded that he was not aware of the order and he produced the knife as soon as he was asked by the Police Officer to do so. To this the prosecuting officer replied that the accused would not permit him to take his search for sometime.

IGNORANT OF CURFEW ORDER.

The second accused contended that he had been out of Bombay on 4 month's leave since January 10th last. and that he returned only on the morning of the 7th instant. When the order was promulgated on the 4th of May, he was in the Railway Train beyond Peshawar and did not know of the order. On being asked by the S.-I. as he was passing along the Police Station, whether he had a knife or not he at once produced it. To the Police Officer also he stated that he was ignorant of the notification mentioned by the S.-I.

Mr. Dhondi argued that the order of the Commissioner was 'ultra vires,' in asmuch as Sec. 23A subsection 2a of the B.C.P. Act empowers the Commissioner to issue orders prohibiting the carrying of swords, spears, bludgeons, guns and other offensive weapons of the same kind. Knives and sticks were not contemplated by the section, because they are more used for domestic purposes than as weapons of offence or defence. The last words refer only to offensive weapons and knives and sticks do not belong to the category of swords etc.

DEFENCE PLEA.

Mr. Dhondi further contended that ordinarily 'ignorance of law is no defence'; but when a rule or law is promulgated to make something lawful unlawful, when the accused is not in the land but is on the high seas or in a railway train as in this case, ignorance of law is a good defence. In support of this contention Mr. Dhondi cited 'Burns v. Nowell' (5Q B.D 444 at 454) where it was held that though generally ignorance of law was no excuse, yet when a law has been promulgated during the absence of the accused from the land, the Court should determine whether the accused had reasonable time to know of the statute. He also mentioned 'Regina v/s. Richard Bailey, in which case though the accused was convicted of murder, he was pardoned, ecause he was ignorant of the change in law, which made a former lawful act illegal.

Mr. Manker, who appeared for the prosecution, submitted that if Mr. Dhondi's client had been arrested immediately after his coming out of the train or on his way home, his ignorance of law could be pleaded as an excuse. But in this case 36 hours had elapsed between accused No. 2's arrival and his arrest and as such he is presumed to know the law.

His Worship then adjourned the case to the 21st instant to enable the Police Prosecutor to reply to the authorities quoted by Mr. Dhondi.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(From Our Correspondant)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 15.
Previous Closing Rate	18.56
Today's Opening Rate	18.45 18.43
Difference	—11, —13
Today's Closing Rate	18.54
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL.

	May 15.
Previous Closing Rate	9.96
To-day's Opening Rate	9.85
Difference	—11
Today's Closing Rate	9.86
Difference	—10

BOMBAY SUBURBAN YOUTH CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Special Arrangements for Delegates and Visitors

Mr. H. D. Raja, Secretary of the Khar Youth League states in the course of a bulletin:—

As Diwan Chamanlal is unable to preside over the Conference owing to some pressing engagements, Mr. N. V. Gadgil of Poona has been elected President and he has accepted our invitation. The preparations for the Conference are in full swing. Many volunteers have enlisted their names to work during the Conference and others who wish to join are requested to intimate without any further delay.

THE CONFERENCE PANDAL.

The place where the Conference is to be held is about two furlongs from the Khar Rly (B. B. & C. I.) Station. Volunteers will be posted at the Roads to direct the delegates and visitors to the Conference Pandal. The President-elect arrives at Khar on Saturday morning. On Sunday morning the hoisting of the National Flag will be performed and the exhibition will be opened. The Conference begins at 4 p.m. Details of programmes and other arrangements will be announced later on.

SPECIAL CATERING ARRANGEMENTS.

For the convenience of the visitors and delegates, special catering arrangements have been made with the Laxmi Nagar Hindu Refreshment Home 1st Road Khar. A tea stall will be opened near the Pandal by the Bombay Youth League Social Welfare Committee.

DELEGATES' AND VISITORS' TICKETS.

The delegates and visitors' tickets will be sold near the gate. As the accommodation of the Pandal is very limited, intending visitors are requested to come early and get their tickets. All volunteers who have sent names to work during the Conference are requested to present themselves at the Pandal on Saturday the 18th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

—:o:—

We have received the following weekly Bullion review from Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee dated Bombay, 15 May:—

Our Silver market registers a nett decline of seven annas since we wrote our last Review. For the most part of the week prices ruled steady on Bazar short covering and on buying by option-dealers owing to better Foreign advices, but later declined on long liquidation and on selling by local dealers and bear operators stimulated by easiness in the Shanghai Exchange. The ready stock on hand remains approximately about 2,000 bars while the daily off-take is better at about 150 bars. Owing to small shipment from London, this week and better up-country demand, the rate for the first settlement is quoted at a premium of two annas over the second settlement, American Banks have operated generally on both ways while Chinese Banks remained inactive. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 57-15 for the first settlement on the 8th instant and the lowest Rs. 57-7 on the 13th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-8. T T Shanghai on London is 0 1|4 lower. The highest price was 2-5 7|8 on the 8th instant and the lowest 2-5 5|8 on the 13th instant. The recent political disturbances in China have not affected any rise in the Shanghai Exchange.

The London price is 0 1|8 lower. The market was quiet. India bought for immediate shipment and sold for forward. China operated both ways on a moderate scale. America generally offered after fixing. Speculators were buyers, this week, on declines. The New York is 54 3|8 cents, i.e. 0 1|2 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 55 cents on the 7th instant and the lowest 54 3|8 cents on the 11th instant.

The prices for Gold are easy, this week, owing to poor up-country demand. Yesterday closing rates were Rs. 21-6-3 for ready, Rs. 21-6-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11-1|2.

The Silver market has evinced an easier tone at the close of the week owing to absnce of support combined with selling pressure from local operators. Looking to the rather oversold position in the local market and political situation in China, we do not favour the bear side but recommend going in for purchases on declines.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

—:o:—

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

SIMLA, May 15.

The following communique has been issued:— The Government of India have had under consideration for some time the question of surveying the salient features of Land Revenue Administration in non-permanently settled provinces in British India. The last comprehensive examination of this question was undertaken by the Government of Lord Curzon, who issued a resolution on the subject in 1902. The Government of India accordingly invited the Governments of Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, and Assam to depute their Revenue Members to a conference at which adequacy of the existing system of land revenue administration to meet the present conditions might be examined.

The Conference which was presided over throughout by the Viceroy was attended by the Hon'ble Sir Norman Marjoribanks, Revenue Member, Madras, Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Rieu, Revenue Member, Bombay, Hon'ble Mr. G. B. Lambert, Finance Member, United Provinces, Hon'ble Sir Fazli-i-Hussain, Revenue Member, Punjab Hon'ble Sir Arthur Nelson, Finance Member, Central Provinces and Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Botham, Finance Member, Assam, Mr. I. W. Smyth, Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bombay and Mr. W. L. Scott, Director of Land Records, Assam, also took part in the conference.

MAIN CONCLUSIONS.

The Government of India hope to publish shortly a resolution setting out the main conclusions reached by the conference on important questions discussed. But as land revenue administration is primarily the concern of local Governments, being a reserved provincial subject and divergences of local system of settlements and local conditions make it essential that any general principles that may be enunciated should be framed with due regard to these factors, the Government of India propose to issue the resolution after prior consultation with local governments.—A. P.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £8-10-0

Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £17-17-6.

Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £18-15-0.

LINSEED.

London, May 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £17-15-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers June-July £17-15-0.

Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers May-June £15-17-6.

Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £18-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 14.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.:—
Delivery Buyers May-Aug. 28|6.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.:—
Delivery Buyers Sept.-Dec. 28|10-1|2.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 14.

Copper, Braziers, £98.

Yellow Metal, £76.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £23-3|4.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1|2.

Tin, English Ingots, £199-1|4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 14.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £19-3|8.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £133-1|2.

National Bank £50.

Eastern Bank £6-3|4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £88-1|4.

Conversion Loan £77-1|8.

Indian Loans 5-1|2 per cent £101-1|2.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £52-1|2.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan ££58-1|8.

Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £67-7|8.

Consols £54-3|4.

War Loan 5 per cent £100-7|8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92-3|4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 14.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	25-3|16
Forward	25-3|16

"SPOILT CHILD OF WESTERN EDUCATION"

—:o:—

WITNESS'S PLEA FOR NOT CARRYING KIRPAN

SIKH FINED FOR CARRYING A SWORD

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Wagle charged Ramsingh Kirpasingh a Sikh with carrying a sword without a licence from the Commissioner of Police and thereby committing an offence under Section 19F of the Arms Act and also controvening the order promulgated under Section 23 of the Bombay City Police Act made by the Commissioner of Police and offence under Section 127 of the City Police Act.

Mr. Gevaria for the accused contended that the order was ultra vires: that carrying a Kirpan was a religious obligation on the part of every member of the Sikh community and was also against the Proclamation of 1858 of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria and also against the spirit of the instructions issued by His Majesty the King Emperor to all the Governors of the Provinces not to interfere with the religious beliefs and observances of any class of subjects. In support of his religious contention he cited Raghoosingh Santoksingh a pleader as a witness from Lahore to prove that every Sikh after he reached the age of discretion was under a religious vow to carry a Kirpan till the time of his death. He said that the weapon found was a Kirpan and not a sword.

"SPOILT CHILD OF WESTERN EDUCATION.

Court:—Where is your sword or Kirpan? Do you carry one?

Witness:—I am a spoilt child of Western education.

Court to the counsel:—What about abolishing Satee, a religious custom?

Counsel:—That was abolished because public opinion was in favour of abolition.

After hearing the evidence the Court held that the Governor-in-Council had superseded the order of carrying Kirpans by Sikhs for observing public safety in the City and the Police Commissioner was justified in promulgating the communique in the interest of peace and public order. As regards the weapon before the court the said said weapon was not a Kirpan but a sword looking to its extraordinary length of 27 inches without the blade.

The Court convicted the accused and fined him on both the counts Rs. 30 and Rs. 15.

SHIVAJI CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Under the joint auspices of the Kshatriya Maratha Duyati Samaj and the Maratha Students' Association an interesting programme on the occasion of the birthday celebration of Shree Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was gone through. On the 11th instant the members of the Maratha Recreation Club and the Shree Ram Vyayam Shala gave an exhibition of lathi displays and other manly games on the Club's recreation ground near Kennedy Bridge. The same evening ther ewas a lecture before a packed house at the Madhaomahara; Scindia Hall, Girgaum. Mr. S. K Patil, spoke in spirited Marathi on the life work of the "Hero of the Maharashtra". On the 12th inst. at 11 a.m. an elocution competition for students was held and prizes were awarded to deserving students. The concluding portion of the programme began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon when Messrs. Surve and Kubal recited old heroic ballads bearing on the great deed of Shivaji.

After this a pleasing programme of music by Prof. Javker and his associates was gone through. At 6 o'clock Principal S. R. Tawde of the Training College for men took the chair and Mr. K. S. Thakare delivered a very interesting lecture.

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 14.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-10 7|8.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 14.

T T Berlin on London	20.46-3|8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.06-7|8
T T Brussels on London	34.94
T T Madrid on London	34.06
T T Milan on London	92.65
T T Berne on London	25.20
T T Paris on London	124.16
T T London on Prague	163.93

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1929.

Civil Aviation In India

—:o:—

Indians will rejoice to learn that Mr. P. N. Kabali, the Indian airman, will start his solo flight from England to India on the 25th of this month. As his plane has a range of only a thousand miles, he will have to fly in stages covering the total distance of about 6,000 miles in nearly ten days. As Mr. Kabali is the first Indian to attempt a long distance flight, he was naturally given a warm reception in London by the National Liberal Club when distinguished Indians congratulated him. We share the hope expresssed by Sir Dorab Tata and Sir Umar Hayat Khan that Mr. Kabali's bold example would soon be followed by many more Indians. Sir Dorab also expressed his desire that Mr. Kabali, as His Majesty's first Indian subject to fly to India, should convey messages from His Majesty to the Viceroy. If a royal message is to be sent, let us hope it will ask the Viceroy to encourage aviation in India among Indians in every possible way.

Every progressive free State in the world has made rapid strides in aviation during the last few years, by no means its least concern being to develop an air sense in its nationals, to foster their spirit of enterprise and to give thorough up-to-date training in aviation to its selected youths. What have the Government of India done in these respects? Nothing or next to nothing. Their concern seems to be to make aviation in this country serve some British or Imperial purpose or other. It is now recognised even by experts that there are great possibilities for aviation in India, specially for commercial purposes. Elsewhere we publish an interesting article on Indian Aviation from a correspondent who has made a good study of the subject. In that article he quotes a pertinent extract from the address of the Director of Civil Aviation before the Associated Chambers of Commerce, India and Ceylon, in Calcutta in December 1927. The Director said: "Wherever the spirit of enterprise exists in India, now is the time for it to declare itelf. It has been proved that long distance air transport is a practical proposition. India is right in the centre of the picture and must get the traffic in both directions and it behoves us to see that all traffic through her territory is carried by Indian air-craft owned and operated by Indian Companies." All that is quite true so far as it goes. It is not enough that the Companies are Indian in a technical sense, but they should be Companies managed predominantly, if not wholly, by Indians. That is why the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly has recommended that Government subsidies should be given only to such Companies as are registered in India with a rupee capital and with a majority of Indian Directors. If the Government of India would carry out this recommendation in its true spirit, we have no doubt it would call forth enough enterprise from Indians.

A Blunder.

—:o:—

In refusing to contribute any sum to the Saklatvala Election Fund, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has committed a grievous blunder, and the sooner the blunder is rectified the better for the fair name of the Committee and of Bombay. It is the duty of all Indian Nationalists and Nationalist institutions, irrespective of their party labels, to help Mr. Saklatvala, because he has been these several years the only Indian to fight for the Indian cause in Parliament and needs to be helped by his countrymen and because he is a valiant, honourable fighter who would add much to India's reputation in Britain and international circles. To urge his Communism against him is to carry party prejudices too far. His services to India are not in any way vitiated by his Communist principles. Nor does an Indian institution helping him for his general work for India identify itself with those principles. Besides, is everything about Communism objectionable? Communism has many features which, if peacefully introduced in every country, would make the world much more happy and just than it is. Wintertons, Birkenheads and other Imperialists may find it to their advantage to create a world-wide Communist bogey by painting a Communist as an unmitigated evil. But it is miserable tactics to play, however unconsciously, into the hands of these Imperialist propagandists, and it is extremely unpatriotic for an Indian even to seem to disown a fellow-Indian like Mr. Saklatvala, who is singly fighting the cause of India in a most constitutional manner in Parliament with a tenacity and courage which most Members of Parliament would envy.

Hard on Him.

—:o:—

The flutter in Tory dovecotes because Sir John Simon has plunged enthusiastically in the electoral fray and is making fighting speeches on behalf of his chief, Mr. Lloyd George, advocating his unemployment scheme and vigorously supporting the Liberal programme will be watched with no little amusement in this country. Why is it that Tory old ladies of the male sex are frightened of Sir John Simon's electoral activity? The "Times" laments that he has not thought it necessary to stick to his job as Chairman of the Statutory Commission and restricted himself to the engrossing task of pursuing his "Indian researches". Mr. Churchill scolded him in a rhetorical effort which brought down from Mr. Lloyd George the stinging retort upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he was "hitting below the belt". Perhaps the unkindest cut of all for Sir John Simon is the comment of a Tory paper that as he is after all "a Conservative in disguise", it is bad manners on his part to put a spoke in the wheel of Tory progress by making speeches against the Conservatives up and down the country. Sir John Simon administers a quiet rebuke to his accusers by drawing attention to the fact that five of his colleagues on the Commission are Conservatives and that they are busily engaged in the electoral battle. Why should he, the only Liberal on that body, he asks, be told "to leave fellow Liberals in the lurch"? This is an uncomfortable query to which the Tory critics will not find an easy answer. India is, of course, outside party politics. It is an "Imperial Trust" but on "domestic issues" Sir John does not believe in being "estopped" from making himself aggressively vocal.

More Assessment Vagaries

—:o:—

The Secretary of the Deogad Taluka Praja Mandal has issued a statement to the effect that the Deogad Taluka has a stronger grievance than Bardoli had in respect of land revenue assessment. He says that the taluka has been over-assessed for generations, that in 1891 the land revenue was increased at one bound by nearly 75 per cent. and that at the recent revision settlement it has been further increased by 33 per cent. If the statement is even fairly accurate, it is time the leaders of Maharashtra took serious steps to persuade Government to revise their assessment in the taluka. And what is true of Deogad is equally true of several other talukas in Maharashtra, such as Baglan, Alibag and Bassein. We are confident that the tried workers of Bardoli would willingly offer their services in helping the peasants of these talukas under the guidance of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the President of the last Maharashtra Provincial Conference.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE

INDIA'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMMERCIAL AVIATION

(From A Correspondent.)

The progress of Science has now opened up new avenues in the fields of transport and travel and the remarkable development in the last few years coupled with the marvellous performances of flyers from Europe across India to the Far East, arousing special interest in the conditions and progress of flying in this country, has brought it within the realm of practicability to establish in India air-routes for passenger and mail service in place of or in addition to the present means of transportation. The official opinion appears to be that when once it gets going, it will develop with a tremendous rush because in India aviation is comparatively easy, owing to the general absence of fog and to the local character of most of the typical storms, which make them easy to see and avoid. Almost the whole of India has already been surveyed by the Government and aerial landing grounds for civil aviation are available throughout the country. Thus aviation is no more a mere theoretical problem but has become a sound and economic business proposition. In Europe and in America various schemes have been floated and everyday new schemes are being launched for the purpose of establishing communications between distant places by air and aeroplanes and airships are being utilised with perfect safety to save time and money; regular Passenger and Mail services by air have been established between important centres in America, on the continent and the Middle East.

PROGRESS IN AVIATION.

It is an indisputable fact that properly organised commercial flying along regular air routes and in up-to-date machines, ranks as a safe means of transport, and the following figures taken from the Imperial Airways Official Gazette clearly show the remarkably steady advance in commercial aviation since 1924. During the last four years i.e., from 1st April 1924 to 31st Dec. 1928 the following are the Cross channel statistics:—

Miles flown	3,960,415
Passengers carried ..	97,337
Freight carried (Tons).	3,063

NEAR EAST DIVISION.

Imperial Airways Cairo-Basra service has just completed its second year of operation and it is interesting to review the progress which has been made.

One of the main uses of the Cairo-Basra service lies in the carriage of mail. As much as 17 days is saved over sea transit time between London and Iraq and the volume of mail carried has been exceedingly good—more than 60 per cent of the total between the two countries goes by air. During 1928, 180,000 lbs. of mail were transported, and an increase of 63-1/2 per cent over 1927.

Remarkable increase in passenger tariffic also are shown, 1920 passengers being the total for 1928. This is 34-1/2 per cent more than in 1927.

Commercial freight and personal baggage totalled 68,250 lbs. during the year as against 18,750 in 1927, an increase of 264 per cent.

Where Railways are impossible (as in the desert) and roads mere primitive tracks practically impassable to wheeled traffic, the time

(Continued on Page 11.).

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY

ANALYSIS OF OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED

The following statement regarding medical education in Germany has been issued by the Indian Information Bureau, Berlin 8, Mauerstrasse 52.

Three countries are to-day contributing to the advancement of medical research and there are only three schools of thought that are authoritative; the German school including the Austrian and the Swiss, the French and the American. Germany has all along been famous for its large contribution to the advancement of medical science. Perhaps no country can boast of such excellent organisation, training and widespread medical education as Germany.

Two reasons have kept the Indian student back till now from visiting the continental universities. The first was his fear of having to learn a new language and the second his desire to get a job with the British Government in India. The first reason has long been shown to be absurd for a steadily increasing number of Chinese, Persian, Afghan, Turkish and other foreign students are visiting the German universities and any average student can learn the language to an extent sufficient to follow the courses in six months. The second is more serious; but the medical profession is of such a nature that it is not dependent on government jobs to afford a living and there is a large and growing demand in India for private practitioners as well as increasing chances of research work.

THE COURSE OF STUDIES.

No Indian student should come to Germany to study medicine unless he fulfils the following conditions:

(1) He must have taken at the very least the Intermediate Science of any Indian University.

(2) He should have a thorough grounding in Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany.

(3) Sufficient funds for seven years stay if he is to begin his medical study here.

Students who have finished a part of their medical studies at an Indian university and have taken their examination in Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Anatomy and Physiology, if they bring their certificates may be granted a concession of two years. But they must have sufficient funds to live at last four years in Germany.

Those who have already taken their degree in medicine at an Indian university and want to take a post graduate course and obtain the doctor's degree can take an examination called the "Colloquium" at the end of two or three terms, or if they attach no importance to examinations can work at any of the hospitals. A Colloquium consists of three main subjects and a dissertation which must be submitted before applying for the examination.

The full medical course of studies extends over a period of six years, being two and a half years of preclinical and three and half years of clinical studies. The student may take either the state examination (for which the primary examination

(Continued on Page 11.).

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

The Enemy's Tribute.

How Mr. Saklatvala's brilliant oratorical gifts and his amazing grasp of the subtle influences which interact on the three main political parties win admiration even from his political enemies is evidenced in the tribute paid to him recently by the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph". Commenting upon the debate in the Commons on the eve of the dissolution in regard to the Baldwin Government's policy the correspondent remarks that "the most striking contribution to the discussion that followed was Mr. Saklatvala's" and pays a tribute to the Indian M.P.'s "abilities, which one would admire, if he did not fire off his definitely anti-British subject from behind the security of the free Imperial Parliament." Is it not necessary that his countrymen should come to Mr. Saklatvala's aid in the electoral fight so that he is able to retain his seat and exercise in Parliament those abilities which have won a tribute of praise from a Tory writer?

Grave Allegations.

Immediately after the publication of the Liberal Unemployment scheme prepared by Mr. Lloyd George the Baldwin Government set about to throw cold water on the scheme by showing it was financially absurd and fantastic in its expectations. For this purpose they brought out a White Paper full of statistics indicating what the Tories had done for unemployment and how burdensome the Lloyd George scheme would be for the public exchequer. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in a speech on Wednesday makes the grave allegation that the issue of the White Paper by the Baldwin Government means public money has been used for Tory electioneering and he also asserts that the Civil Service had been enlisted to supplement the Tory headquarters staff. The accusation will be seized upon gladly by both the Liberal and the Labour Press and the platform orators and will certainly damage the Tories in the estimation of the average voter.

Youth Conferences.

A number of Youth Conferences were held during the last few weeks in various parts of British India and the Indian States. These conferences undoubtedly testify to the genuine awakening among the youths of the country and they are also the inevitable reply to Government's policy of seeking to over-awe the youths by raids on their League offices and arrests of their leaders. Whatever may be the shortcomings of our youths, they will no longer take things lying down or tamely submit to high-handedness and tyranny. Youths should take care, however, that their just indignation at Government's repressive methods is not dissipated in barren protests. If not a few of our leaders suffer from "talk complex", the youths at least must see to it that they do not catch the infection.

A Fightful Programme.

Many youths demand a very "fightful" programme. For all those, young and old, who mean genuine fight there is ample fight in the boycott of foreign cloth, in the campaign against the liquor demon and the other items of the Congress programme. And if the spirit of chivalry is not dead in our youths, they should not hesitate to fight for the wrongs of women and the suppressed classes.

A Thought for the Day.

"Character is not the same thing is personality. Many remarkable personalities have had no character in the true sense of the word."

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

What the People Say

—:o:—

KANARESE OR MARATHI?

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—In a leaderette under the caption "Kanarese or Marathi" in its issue of the 13th instant, the "Times" has attempted to make a mountain of the molehill of a controversy that is on a fairway of being settled between the Maharashtrians and the Karnatakees in respect of the Maharashtra Literary Conference that is going to be held at Belgaum in the last week of this month. As is customary with that journal the short article contains misstatements.

No doubt Karnatak feeling has been against holding the Marathi Literary Conference at Belgaum. But none of the responsible leaders of Maharahtra whose opinions count for anything has ever claimed Belgaum District as a part of the Marathi province. Mr. Chintamanrao Vaidya, whose authority on such question is acknowledged on all hands, has very recently addressed a letter which is public property to say that Belgaum District is pre-eminently a Kanarese District and forms part of the Karnatak province. Mr. Chafekar the President of the Managing Committee of Maharashtra Sahitya Parishada has addressed a public letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Karnatak Sahitya Parishada, Bangalore, which allays all apprehensions if any still linger in any Karnatak minds, about the so-called aggressive attitude of the Maharashtrians in this respect. Mr. Bhopatkar, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Paranjpye, the President-elect of the Maharashtra Literary Conference sent congratulatory messages and wished success to the Karnatak Literary and Karnatak Unification Conferences that are now in sessions at Belgaum. It is needless to multiply instance. There is no longer any cause for apprehension about the aggressiveness of the Maharashtrians. The Karnatak people are wide awake to safeguard their own interest. The Maharashtrians also have a wide vision. This much is enough to set back the attempts of the saintly "Times" to set one community against the other.

The next move of our worthy preceptor, the "Times" to divide a house against itself is to give a perverted version about the maintaining of the Belgaum District Congress Committee's record in Kanarese. Since the formation of Karnatak into a separate Congess circle, it is but natural that the record should be maintained in the language of the province. And Kanarese being the language of the province, it was recently resolved that Kanarese should be the language in which the record should be kept. Two proposals were afterwards brought forward that the record should be kept in Marathi or in Marathi, Kanarese and Hindi as well. The President Mr. Belvi, did rule both the proposals out of order. I whom the "Times" is pleased to style as patriot Deshpande neither moved any proposals nor any amendment, but only hinted in passing that Hindi was recognised by the Congress as the national language. The things stood there. The "Times", no doubt desires that the matters should not rest there—that such controversies should go on and the gulf should be widened. The trick is too transparent. The world is too far advanced to be duped by such attempts. Ultimately the pious "Times" thinks—and the wish is father to the thought—that the Belgaum Congress Committee is likely to split into two, the Marathi and the Kanarese. I assure him that Belgaum will not be so split and will continue to be in the Kanatak Province I further make bold to tell the "Times" that it is English and not the Vernaculars that has sowed the seeds of dissension and created the slavish mentality that has been the bane of the country. It is the mother-tongue under which nations flourish. The "Times" in the end suggests that because we have rejected English we have been quarreling among ourselves. The truth is had we not been unmindful of our own vernaculars we should never have been so unpatriotic as we have been by adopting English. Our advance under the vernaculars would have been by leaps and bounds. In the end I would advise the "Times" to spare its valuable advice and leave the adjustments of our differences to ourselves.—Yours etc.,

G. B. DESHPANDE,
Belgaum, May 14.

KALYAN SEASON TICKET HOLDERS

To The Editor of The Chronicle

Sir,—For the last several years Kalyan season tickets holders had been requesting the Railway authorities to allow them to travel at least by some up fast trains, but under some pretext or another the Railway authorities did not accede to their request. But now we learn that a communication has been published in the G. I. P. Railway weekly notice dated 26th April 1929 under the heading "Restriction in booking of Passengers by Mail and Express trains between Kalyan and Bombay," in which it is stated that season ticket holders between Kalyan and Bombay may travel in the direction by certain trains. But in this order there is one "Exclusive" after Kalyan and the interpretation put on this word is that all season ticket holders except Kalyan are allowed, which interpretation is absurd on the face of it, as many fast trains do not stop or stop at very few stations beyond Kalyan. Besides Thana and Kurla Passengers have got a number of electric trains.

On account of the curious wording of the notice many passengers, who are tempted to travel by fast trains from Kalyan are excessed and money is taken from them.

I hope the Railway authorities will explain fully the above and will advertise properly so that the passengers concerned will take necessary care while travelling by fast trains.—Yours, etc.

KALYAN PASSENGER.
Kalyan, May 14.

'TEMPLES OF ILLUSION'

To The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—In view of the fact that our national movement is taking a new turn and in regard to the momentous hour ahead of us, I beg to submit the following few words for the perusal of our national workers. Consequently, Sir, I hope you would not grudge me the privilege of publicity through the popular column of your most esteemed daily.

As the provincial elections are drawing near, our leaders and workers are making brisk preparations for capturing as many seats as possible. Indeed, it is beyond my ability to comprehend the position of the Nationalists. For, the Calcutta Congres has issued an ultimatum, and it is still a speculation whether the Governmen wil' accede to our demand or not. If the Government fails to make an adequate response, we shall have, in accordance with the Congress resolution, to launch upon a campaign of non-violent non-cooperation at the end of this year, in view of these facts, it is quite amazing why we should hanker after legislatures and spend enormous wealth to secure seats. Moreover, it is well-known fact that we can serve no practical purpose by swarming them. Have we forgotten the recent experience of ours when the Viceroy flouted the opinion of the Assembly; the Simonite Committees were appointed in the teeth of popular opposition? Where does the opinion of the accredited representatives of the nation weigh? We know that it is quite impossible to work diarchy as at present constituted. Then, there is again the bomb-shell from Mr. Satyamurthi. He goes a step further and advocates the acceptances of offices!

Such is our fate! As the moment of united action draws near, a split in our ranks is bound to occur.

Yet, there lingers a bright ray of hope. It must be the bounden duty of the Lahore Congress to declare at once and in unequivocal terms, our immediate goal of complete independence. Let it command that no Congressmen must enter the legislatures and let it carry on a country-wide propaganda for the creation of sanction necessary for mass movement. Let us be away from these legislatures—the Temples of Illusion!—Vande Mataram!—Yours, etc.,

PRABHAKER.

"MR. RISHI'S REPLY"

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Rishis' letter appearing in your yesterday's issue, though a lengthy, one, still it has not touched any point raised in my letter. On the contrary by his reply Mr. Rishi has contradicted himself in several respects.

My main contention was that spirit communication is not an easy one and that too when it is carried on a commercial basis as is the case with Mr. Rishi.

His reference to table rappings, oriya Board on planchet is an old affair and known to all. Here, too, my point is whether these could be relied upon.'

What I want to know from Mr. Rishi is that when he finds it so very convenient to get communications from the departed spirits of utter strangers and rushes to the press, how is that he disappoints people who seek his help in order to get some messages from their departed relatives, as was the case with me? Let alone a message, the so-called spirit could not even give out its name, quite contrary to the assurance of Mr. Rishi that that spirit was the genuine one.

In spite of such disappointing results, Mr. Rishi expect others to believe in his message and dub those who do not believe as "ignorant and obstinate"? Obstinacy lies with Mr. Rishi in deluding himself and others with messages supposed to emanate mostly from the departed national leaders.

To be fair to him, still I am prepared to accept his offer and visit his seances not once but two dozen times if he thinks he could convince me provided. I am allowed to take with me a couple of my friends. Will Mr. Rishi accept this?—Yours, etc.

K. T. ALWA.

BOM... CEPT... G...

An enthu... en to the n... models, wh... Bombay G... Wednesday... models hav... sembly Pl... India Limit... greatly adr... the fact th... booked the... dication of... cess and a... have achi... nating mo...

The dis... Messrs. ... known as ... six thous... for this ... attendanc... as the gu... Indian ar... the comm...

A... LACE.

The pr... tastefully de-corated ... lighted with vari-coloured lights, while glow-lights deftly placed in the trees lent a picturesque effect to the scene. The Showroom entrance was designed to represent the new Chevrolet radiator, which appears to be a distinctive feature of the new models. But the most spectacular item presented was a huge balloon carrying the famous Chevrolet trade-mark that was seen flying 50 feet above the terrace. This attracted the attention of the passers-by who looked on with some amazement at the phenomenon.

Inside the showrooms were displayed a range of the new Chevrolets—Tourer, Sedan and Truck. The flashing Duco colours and the graceful and smart bodies made a considerable appeal and many of the guests evinced much interest in the many entirely new mechanical features of the cars. The Sedan, which occupied the stage, was evidently greatly admired as everyone who came to the exhibition spent some time in scanning this beautifully finished closed car.

130,000 MILES AND STILL GOING.

Further on one came across a 1919 Chevrolet, which was placed by the side of one of the new models. The contrast in appearance and style was marked, but the performance of this ten-year old car appears to have been remarkable it having done 130,000 miles on roads and was still in use before Mr. Sultan Chinoy captured it for the present exhibition.

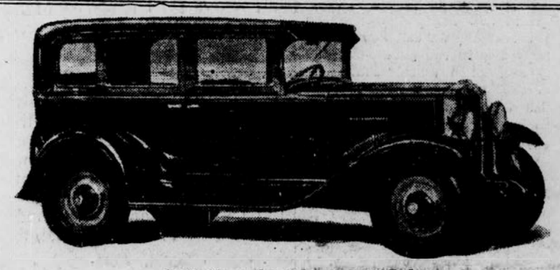
An interesting function took place during the same afternoon when Mr. F. L. Hopkinson acting Managing Director of General Motors India Limited, made a presentation of the first Chevrolet Chassis to be produced in India to the Bombay Municipality. It has been fitted with an ambulance body. Mr. Hopkinson said that it was with great pleasure that the directors had decided to make the presentation to a public body like the local Municipality. He referred to the interesting character of the souvenir, which was not only the product of Indian labour and skill but was also the first Chassis to be manufactured in this country. The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Meyer Nissim, in accepting the ambulance expressed his appreciation of this useful gift.

The display of the Chevrolet cars and trucks will be continued from May 17th. The features of the new cars were broadcast last night and will be broadcast on the 16th and 17th at 9-15 p.m. every night.

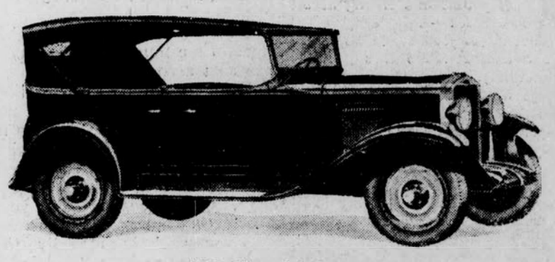
...CORDS GREAT RE-...D 1929 CHEVROLET

—:o:—

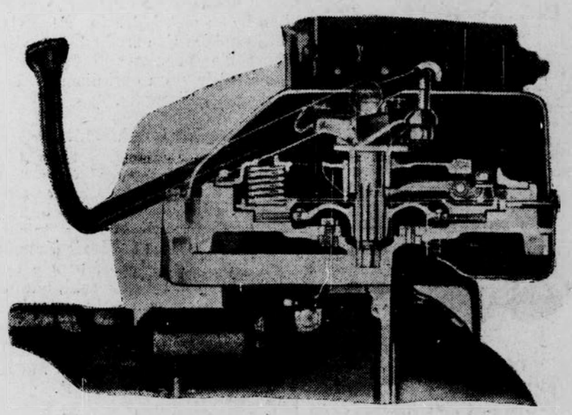
...Motors Gift to City Corporation



1929 Chevrolet 5 passenger Sedan.



1929 Chevrolet tourer.



The 1929 Chevrolet Dry Disc clutch transmits all engine power smoothly.

The 1929 Chevrolet engine has been entirely redesigned. It is now six cylinder valve-in-head type.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO BOYS QUARREL

—:o:—

ACCIDENTIAL THRUST WITH UMBRELLA RESULTS IN DEATH

A quarrel between two young Borah boys of the Lokmania School at Dhabu Street Bombay, on Monday morning ended fatally when Nurruddin Yusufalli the elder of the two received a fatal thrust with an umberalla rib in the eye and expired in the J. J. Hospital.

A JOKE THAT ENDED IN DEATH.

The Coroner held an inquest over the deceased boy aged only 8 on Wednesday when it was revealed that the other boy Tyeballi Jeewanji aged 6 was drinking water from a tap in the school compound Yusufalli came up and interfered with him striking him with a tin pot and poking him with the rib of an umbrella. He then threw Tyeballi on the ground and sat on him but this so enraged the latter that he wrenched the umbrella from the tormentor's hand. In doing so the rib accidentally pierced the elder boy's eye and he bled profusely.

A verdict of death due to cerebral injury caused accidentally by an umbrella rib in a quarrel between Yusufalli and a child under seven years was recorded.

"A J. P. CHARGED WITH MISCHIEF"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a report prominently published in the issue of your paper, dated 14th May at page 1 in the last column containing the proceedings of a notice matter heard by the learned magistrate in the Fourth Court at Girgaon on Friday last. The published report is absolutely one-sided, incomplete and incorrect and is likely to prejudice my client Mr. Dwarkadas Tribhovandas in the minds of the readers. I am surprised that no mention is made about the defence disclosed at the hearing. I informed the Court that the complainant was asked to vacate the premises several months ago, as my client wanted to carry out various material alterations in the building, but he entreated the landlord not to do so and agreed to give up a passage used by him. My client thereupon withdrew the notice; and the complainant was to go out of Bombay so he left the key of the passage with a tenant named Motiram to be delivered to the landlord when the work was to be carried out. He used to correspond with the landlord in which he showed his full knowledge of the work which was being done. On his return, however difference arose regarding the rent and as the complainant did not agree he was served with a notice again to vacate the premises, and an ejectment suit has been already filed against him in the Small Causes Court, and that as a counterblast he has brought this charge against my client. When evidence has to be heard it is usual for the Court to convert notice into a summons, and accordingly the learned magistrate issued process in the case. In fairness to my client, I have to request you to publish this letter at your earliest convenience and to give the same prominence as the original report.—Yours, etc.

MOHANLAL M. DESAI.

SHIVAJI UTSAV AT CHEMBUR

On Saturday, the 11th inst., the Shiv Jayanti Utsav was celebrated at Chembur in the open maidan opposite the Maruti Temple when Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe of Dadar delivered a public lecture and Mr. D. G. Kale, of Villa Parla presided. The meeting was very largely attended To begin with some Powadas were recited and then Mr. Sahasrabudhe delivered his speech in which he nicely compared the situation existing at the time of Shivaji with the present one and then dwelt upon the various aspects of his life. The speaker requested the audience to open gymnasiums if they had not already done so, and to take regular physical exercise to make their bodies strong.

Mr. D. G. Kale made a few remarks suited to the occasion. He also cited certain instances from the life of Shivaji and proved how brave, courageous heroic and statesmanlike he was. He requested the audience to study his life from all points of view and to take necessary lessons from it which, he said would prove useful in their daily life. After a vote of thanks to the chair and the speaker the proceedings terminated.

MEN AND MACHINES

—:o:—

Mystery Of The Human Body

In previous studies we have looked out on the world from the position of the astronomer, the physicist, and the chemist, whose primary task is to describe the domain of things—the non-living world, the cosmosphere. No doubt there is also physics and a chemistry of the living body, but in the application of their methods to this field the physicist and the chemist do not take any particular account of the fact that the organism is 'alive'—developing, growing, behaving, multiplying, evolving.

That is the province of the physiologist—to study the dynamics of the organism as a whole and in all its pats. The physiologist studies what Clerk Maxwell used to call the "go" of the living creature. He is concerned not only with the contracting of muscles, the thrilling of nerves, the digestion of food, the breathing in of oxygen and the breathing out of carbon dioxide, the filtering of the nitrogenous waste-products, but with the regulation or orchestration of these and other every-day functions, and with the behaviour of the creature as a whole. And he is, of course, interested in the activity of plants as much as in the activity of animals. Thus writes Prof. J. A. Thomson in "John O' London."

THREE DOCTORS, TWO ATHEISTS!

Man's naive impression of his body is that it is fearfully and wonderfully made. "What a piece of work is a man! In form and moving how express and admirable." In old days the romance of the human body led some to the footstood of religion.

The stirrings of my heart were of Thee:
Thou didst knit me together in my mother's womb.
I will give thanks unto Thee in my fear and wonder;
My frame was not hid from Thee.
When I was made secretly and richly wrought in the deep of the earth.
Marvellous are Thy works, and that my soul knoweth right well.

Why, then, the old saying that if you have three medicals, two of them will be atheists? The main reason is that physiology, on which medicine is founded, dispels the minor wonders of the living body, and often leaves the hasty mind with a fallacious impression of simplicity. How wise Bacon was: "This I dare affirm in knowledge of Nature, that a little natural philosophy, and the first entrance into it, doth dispose the opinion to atheism, but on the other side, much natural philosophy, and wading deep into it, will bring about men's minds to religion."

The same might be said of Physiology. A few uniformities of cause and effect are made clear, and lo! Man is a machine: a century of progress passes, and lo! Man is more of a wonder than ever. We have to remember how the early physiologists had to expel from the human body a whole hierarchy of "spirits"—we still speak of "overflowing animal spirits"—and to replace them by verifiable and measurable chemico-physical factors.

THE MECHANICAL THEORY.

Carried to an extreme, this method reduced the living creature to the level of an automatic machine, the extreme position being a refusal to see the living creature as a whole—a body-mind as well as a mind-body.

The mediaeval physiologists, though unaware, for instance, of the meaning of breathing, were, aware, like St. Paul, of the normal harmony of bodily functions. To account for this they sometimes invented a directive spirit—spiritus rector—which was neither the mind nor the brain, but a metaphysical entity that somehow held the reins of life. Nowadays, the physiologist has considerable scientific knowledge of the integration of the body by the nervous system, by the common medium of the blood, by the chemical messengers or hormones, and so on. He fights very shy of "vital forces," "entelechies," and all that sort of thing, and searches for verifiable, measurable factors—such as oxidations, hydrations, fermentations, properties of colloids, surface tensions, and so forth; and beyond doubt this has been the path of progress.

The physiologists must continue to investigate the chemistry and physics of the living body: and it is quite wrong-headed to hold up our hands and say "That way materialism lies." It is illegitimate to object to a conclusion because of supposed undesirable consequences. "Fiat justitia, ruat calum"; do justice to the facts, though the heavens fall! But it is quite legitimate to protest against extreme partiality of view i.e., against the dogma that the mind doesn't count.

THE CRITICAL FACULTY.

We must not derogate our critical faculty to the extent of keeping silent when we are told that man is no more than a machine. As if a machine could have a theory that it is a machine! So, to come to the point, there are many modern physiologists of the first rank who admit the uniqueness of the living organism, when it is envisaged as a whole, and frankly state that they cannot completely account for its working in terms of physics and chemistry. Moreover, while they have done great service in showing how much the body as body can be credited with doing, there are many of them who recognize the truth not only of the saying: "Nemo psychologus nisi physiologus" (No one can be a good psychologist unless he is also a physiologist), but of its converse as well: "Nemo physiologus nisi psychologus" (No one can be a good physiologist unless he is also a psychologist).

Modern physiology has shown how the mind is thrilled to the body, but also how the body is thrilled by the mind. Yet perhaps only a few men and women have ever known how much the mind may do for the body. The body is fundamental, but the mind is supreme; and this is part of the physiologist's contribution to philosophy, and to religion as well!

BECOMING FITTER.

A central fact in physiology is adaptiveness. In every detail the organism shows fitness, and tends to become fitter. Every living creature is a bundle of adaptations. Now the post-Darwinian physiologist insists on inquiring into the historical stages in the evolution of these fitnesses: he probes into the factors on which their appearance depends both racially and individually; he does not regard them as direct evidences of the work of the "Great Artificer," to use an old-fashioned and rather grim term. Yet he cannot get away from the pervasive purposiveness in the realm of organisms. What the ordinary observer gets glimpses of, the physiologist sees in a hundred-fold detail. He cannot leave "Purpose" out of his philosophy; he sometimes gives it a central place, and this is a step towards "bringing about men's minds to religion," as Bacon said.

BONFIRE IN CHINDWARA

—:o:—

APPEAL TO FOREIGN CLOTH DEALERS

(From a Correspondent.)

CHINDWARA, May 13.

A public meeting was held on the banks of the river Singri under the presidentship of Choudhri Doulatsingh, M.L.C. The proceedings commenced with the singing of National Song and a song depicting the future of 1929 sung by Swami Shyamanand of Chanderi Pahar Chhindwara. Mr. Abdul Majid Khan Azad, President District Congress Committee Chindwara and Editor "Hindustan", Jubbulpore, appealed to the audience to discard and to the merchants to stop orders for foreign cloth and to take a vow to use home made cloth.

The meeting also passed a resolution congratulating President Patel on his courageous stand and condemning the action of the Viceroy in promulgating the Public Safety Ordinance. Regarding the Meerut "Conspiracy" trial Mr. Azad pointed out that the office of the "Hindustan" was searched in his absence and the clerk detained at the Police Station. The police had also taken away many papers and consequently he had not been able to publish the paper but still he was trying to bring out the paper, and assured the audience that the paper would soon be published. Mr. Azad also said that if the Government declares the innocent persons who expound the cause of peasants and workers as conspirators then he was also guilty.

Pandit Jamna Prasad Awasthi of Chhindwara also spoke on the boycott of foreign cloth. Then the pile of foreign cloth was lighted and the President closed the meeting with appropriate remarks.

G.D.A.

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GUARDIANS OF PEACE IN THE PACIFIC

—:o:—

Japan and America as Divinely Appointed Trustees

A representative group of citizens in Portland, Oregan, together with the resident Japanese Consul and several other distinguished Japanese, held some informal discussions concerning the advisability of forming a Japan Society, with the object of bringing about closer relations between the American and Japanese communities, as well as promoting a better understanding of each nation by the other. As a resut, the Japan Society of Portland, Organ, was formerly founded and nine trustees elected: and its first public act was to hold a luncheon, in honor of Mr. Charles MacVeagh, the American Ambassador to Japan. This luncheon was attended by a very representative group, and brief addresses were made, in addition to Mr. MacVeagh's, by the Japanese Consul, the Bishop of Organ, the Mayor of Portland and the President of Reed College. Following is an abridged version of the address given by Mr. MacVeagh on the occasion.

For over twenty years I have been a member of the Japan Society in New York—the parent Society, I suppose, we might call it—and for the past three years one of the two Honorary Presidents of the America-Japan Society in Tokyo—the other being His Excellency Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, under the active Presidency of that parriotic decendant of the last Shogun and unswerving friend of America, His Excellency Prince Tokugawa. The purpose of these two Societies is, as I understand it, the same as yours, to bring about a fuller understanding of each country by the other, and an increase of the friendly relations between our two peoples, and so ensure, what is bound to follow, a situation which can never be disturbed by wars or even rumors of wars.

It has been well said that the United States of America and the Empire of Japan are the guardians of peace in the Pacific. I would go a step further, and say that these two countries are the divinely appointed trustees of the Pacific for the benefit of the entire world. Upon their shoulders rest the responsibility of so conducting the affairs of this vast trust that no one having the slightest interest in it—and this comprises all nations on the globe—may have just cause to complain

IN PREFECT HARMONY.

We all know, either from our own experience or from that of our friends, how often two men, trustees or otherwise, differ in regard to the proper course of action upon a given state of things, however honest, able, and well intentioned they both may be. The difference in experience, in training, in education and in temperament necessarily leads to a different method of enforcing it. And it would be strange indeed if two nations, with no common background or history, no language or religion in common, and with their destinies clearly defined by the boundaries of two separate hemispheres, could in all things see eye to eye, and at all times work in perfect harmony.

In one hundred and fifty years this country of our has developed, from small beginnings, into the greatest and most powerful nation in the world. Heeding the advice of our first great leader, Washington, we have, as far as possible, avoided entanglements with the affairs of other nations, and devoted ourselves to building up our indstries and our commerce extending our educational facilities, and making our country a land where each man, woman and child may live a happy and contented life. Furthermore, we have a form of Government under which every man and every woman is entitled not only to express his opinion but to make that opinion effectual by his or her vote at the polls.

We have, so far as possible, avoided entanglements with other nations. This does not mean that we have continuously maintained the position which for so many years was the proud boast of Great Britain, of "splendid isolation". It does metan however, that we have never sought alliances, have not thrown our weight in the scales in favour of or against any belligerent, and have accepted the last arbitrament of war only when force upon us by a "burden too great to be borne."

But, as result partly of these wars and partly of the unexampled growth of our trade our interests have become extxen ed beyond our own cofines. It is no longer possible for us to disregard what is being done in other parts of the world.

NOT MERE WORDS.

These are not mere words. Many times we have translated these ideas into action. At the Washington Conference in 1921 we made important sacrifices for the sake of obtdaining a general agreement to reduce aval armament, and in 1927 we called another conference at Geneva with the object of going even further in that direction. We have taken part, unofficially, but I may safely say earnestly and helpfully, in every effort that has been made by the European countries to bring about a reduction of armaments, which all agree is the 'sine qua non' of world peace. And the treaty renouncing war, recently accepted by practically every country in the civilized world, would never have been signed but for the earnest endeavors of our Presi ent, Mr. Coolidge, and the wisdom, patience, and untiring efforts of his Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg.

And so with this treaty to abolish war. It is not the letter of the treaty which is important but the spirit behind the treaty. This agreement, expressing, as it does, the real feelings, and being in consonance with the real interests, of the peoples of the signatory countries, cannot be treated by any government as a mere "scrap of paper," but rather as a solemn and binding obligation. And the very least that can be urged in favour of its adoption is that in the event of an attempt on the part of any Government or any ruler to disregard its terms, the existence of this binding obligation will form a rally point around which all the lovers of peace can converge, and from which they can make their united voice heard.

It is much easier to make effectual a demand based upon a solemn treaty deliberately signed, however general its terms, than upon a vague desire for peace.

And how is it with our own neighbor across the Pacific, the Island Empire of Japan? Is her situation different from ours? Is she looking with envious eyes on the possessions of other countries, and ready to spring to arms on the slightest excase? Is she expending all the money she can wring from her people by taxation on an army and navy far beyond her reasonable needs for self protection? This is the picture of Japan so often painted by those who trust solely to their imagination and can get a hearing only by resort to sensationalism, with absolute disregard of real conditions. Shories such as these concerned. The next war is the Pacific," The Philippines in Danger," and the like, are not only the purest trash, without the slightest soundation in fact, but are an insult to the ntelligence of both Americans and Japanese.

ONE GREAT FACT.

I have not been very long in Japan, but my stay was long enough to enable me to grasp this one fact—that nothing is so ardently desired by the Japanese Government and the Japanese people as a long continued period of peace. The reasons for this are not far to seek.

In the first place, we must remembers that it is no longer necessary for Japan to exploit herself along war-like lines. In two brilliant campaigns—against China in 1894, and against Russia in 1904 and 1905—she firmly established her ability to take care of herself; and her magnificent contribution to the cause of the Allies in the struggle against Germany but confirmed her position as one of the great powers of the world

Nor is there any basis for the assertion, so often made and so commonly believed, that the rapid increase in population compels Japan to adopt a policy of aggressive territorial expansion, or "Imperialism." One of the ablest prime ministers Japan had had, perhaps the ablest after Prince Ito, contended that the Japanese possesssions, taken collectively, are sufficient for the needs of the people for at least one century and probably two. And he added: "There is ample, if not abundant opportunity for agriculture in the Hokkaido, Korea, Formosa, and Japanese Sakha'in.

To any or all of these territories the people will move when the pressure of population and the economic need become strong enough to induce them to leave their homes. Aside from these agricultural prospects, Japanese skill and labor have much to anticipate in the way of productive occupation. The Japanese can become more highly industrialized. They can extend their commerce. Their textiles, for instance, already are selling in a wide Asian market, and they have fisheries, forests, and mines—all capable of expansion.

Viscount Kato was prime minister when I arrived in Japan. I had one very pleasant and interesting talk with him, which we agreed should be continued as soon as the exacting remands upon his time by the sessions of the Diet would permit. During these sessionshe was taken ill with a cold, which developed into pneumonia and unexpectedly and suddenly ended fatally. On learning the news I at once went to his residence to express my condolence, and was then told by his private secretary that one of the last directions given him by the prime minister was to be sure to make an appointment for him with the American ambassador as soon as he was able to see anyone.

Viscount Kato (posthumously raised to the rank of Count) favored neither emigration on a large scale nor imperialistic policies. He stood firmly for a policy of increasen industrialism and the settlement of unoccupied lands already possessed, which he claimen would take care of Japan's growing needs for many years to come. The loss of Viscount Kato was misfortune for Japan, but his successors have profited by his counsels, and there is today no leader of any party who advocates an aggressive or imperialistic policy towarn any other country or people.

What Japan needs, and what she ardently wants, is an opportunity to repair the damages caused by the awful earthquake of 1923, to develop her own internal resources to increase her industries, and to extend her trade and commerce, and to do this she must have a long period of peace.

THE JOINT TRUSTEESHIP.

The two countries being so situated and so disposed, I think we may safely dismiss from our minds any idea of the possibility of war between them, and rest absolutely sure that under their joint trusteeship the vast ocean which rolls between them will always be entitled to the name it bears.

Then, it may be asked, what necessity, or advantage, is to be found in such Societies as this? Why need we make an effort to increase the mutual understanding and the spirit of friendship and co-operation between the two peoples, if there is no possible danger of war?

It might be a sufficient answer to point out that the prevention of war is not the sole object for which friendshtip between nations is cultivated. I think we all agree that actual armed conflict in this day and generation between England and our own country is unthinkable, and yet we have the Pilgrim Society in London and New York, and branches of the English Speaking Union scattered all over the United States,—societies which exist solely for the purpose of fostering friendship already firmly entrenched.

It is a trite saying that complete understanding is the only sure foundation or peace. It is equally true that even a shadow of suspicion or mistrust is a bar to such understanding. Therefore, while keeping clear of any "entangling alliances," or any obligations which are not demanded by our own interests or by the duties arising from the commanding position which we hold in the world at large, let us discard all preconceived ideas and look with open minds upon our neighbors across both the Atlantic and Pacific, and try to see them as they really are.

As "perfect love casteth out fear," so complete understanding leaves no room for antagonism, or ill-will, but engenders a true spirit of friendship. With this firmly established among the nations, we can look forward hopefully to the time when the "Treaty to Abolish War" shall by common consent become an unbreakable obligation upon all peoples, and we have not alone in Japan, but throughout the entire world, the Era of "Showa," of "Enlightened Peace."

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 15-5-1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.799 inches (.024 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.045.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 94.1 degrees (3.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.7 degrees (3.8 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 68 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 133 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 1.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, May 15.
	Bales.
Cotton	6,262
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,591
Linseed	5,597
Gingellyseeds	84
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	497
Poppyseeds	50
Groundnuts	3,497
Castorseeds	4,682
Rice	101,773
Myrabollams	2,067
Cottonseeds	1,137
Gram	2,367
Joowar	1,682
Maize	20
Barley	61
Bajree	238
	Tons.
Coal	2,717

LINSEED & WHEAT.

	Bombay, May 15.
Linseed May	10-13-9
Linseed September	11-2-0
Wheat May	7-4-3
Wheat September	7-6-0

OILS & CAKES.

Bombay, May 15.
(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)
Ex Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 548 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 112 per ton.

MISS KATIA KRASSIN

—:o:—

ROMANCE OF "RED'S" DAUGHTER

It is an odd but pleasant thing that, despite the coolness between this country and Russia, the daughter of one of the late representatives of the "Red" regime should have become one of the darlings of English Society.

The social success of Miss Katia Krassin the second of the three beautiful daughters of the late Soviet Charge d'Affairs in London, is a romance of modern social life and is also, I suppose, a tribute to the democracy of British aristocracy. Thus writes the "Daily News" Woman Correspondent.

Her name is frequently in the Press "among those present" at exclusive social functions; her picture bobs up continually in the illustrated papers. She is a familiar and popular figure in London ballrooms, and is the admiration of all sporting Cambridge for her courage and dash when out with the drag.

What does she think of it all? I asked her to talk to me about it before she left London for her final term at Newnham.

LOVES LONDON.

Seated on a low couch in the drawing room of a Belgravia club Miss Krassin told me, between sips of black coffee and puffing a cigarette, something of her outlook on life, She was wearing a neat black skirt and a little belted coat of broadtail cloth over a bright red jumper, and her swathed toque of black croacheted straw showed the outline of her pretty head.

"I love London," she said, "I have always loved towns. Even as a little girl when we lived in the country near St. Petersburg (she used the old name), I welcomed even a visit to the dentist because it meant a visit to town. But I would rather live in London than anywhere else.

"I am keen on dancing and riding, and, in fact, all amusements; but above all I love books.

"I dabble in philosophy, which interests me immensely, and perhaps that accounts in part, at least, for my ability to enjoy life. I have evolved a philosophy of my own which is a little difficult to explain but it is based on opitimism and the Russian proverb; 'Na Boga nadeissja a sam ne ploschay,' which means, 'Put your hope in God but don't make mistakes yourself.' It is really the same as your saying; 'God helps those who help themselves.'

"I am reading Nietzsche now, but I can pick holes in all the philosophies I've studied I am an incurable optimist and if you base your life on optimism it becomes a philosophy.

DRESS PRINCIPLES.

"I have not yet decided what I am going to do when I leave Cambridge. But I would like best, I think, to write."

Dress interests Miss Krassin tremendously. "Yes, people tell me I dress well" she said, admitting that she had only a limited allowance. Her eyes lighted up with real pleasure as she added, "I think it's because I'm so frightfully interested in it.

"As a family we are all interested in dress and my sister Ludmilla is specially clever about it. She designs beautifully and we just think out everything in advance.

"We have one or two broad principles that we go by—for instance, we keep as much as possible to one colour, I generally dress in brown.

"Then I always avoid what I call "complications geographiques"—I mean elaborate trimmings on hats and dresses, which always remind me of mountains and hollows. Simple neat things always look smart."

Her beauty is admitted by all. She has a most perfectly ovalled faced with large, soft brown eyes beneath delicately pencilled eyebrows; she wears her long black hair brush smooth and shining into a bun at the nape of her neck.

Miss Krassin professes no political views. "I simply am not interested in politics," she says, and so she is received in all the political camps and has been a guest at both the Liberal and Tory Club dinners. She is so full of "joie de vivre" that she is welcome wherever she goes.

BARDOLI REPORT—OBJECT-LESSON TO GOVERNMENT

Enhancement of Assessment not Justified

—:o:—

RAO BAHADUR BHIMABHAI NAIK INTERVIEWED

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
SURAT, May 14.

Interviewed in connection with the Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas' Revision Settlement Enquiry Report published in the last week, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik, M.L.C. (Surat District), at the outset thanked the Enquiry Officers for the care and diligence with which they had done the work of enquiry and also paid them a high tribute for carefully preparing the Report, and treating the subject therein in a very scientific way.

Rao Bahadur Naik still adhered to his opinion that the land assessment should be based on the net profit of cultivation as recommended by the Land Revenue Assessment Committee. He did not agree with the views expressed by the Enquiry Officers, that "the rentals if properly checked and scrutinized can indicate the net profit" nor was he inclined to agree with them when they said that it was more difficult to find out net profit of agriculture or cultivation than to find out real economic rent. Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai contended that after all these officers had based their conclusions on the rentals, collected, checked and scrutinized, of three to four villages of a group of 20 to 30 villages, and if that was possible, he failed to understand why the net profit of 3 or 4 villages of a group could not be found out and the conclusions be based on it.

According to Mr. Naik the grouping of villages as recommended by the Enquiry Officers in the Report is more systematic than those recommended by Messrs. Jayakar and Anderson, but he is not prepared to say that it is not at all faulty.

As for the enhancement, recommended by the Committee, of 6 per cent. and 5.24 per cent. for Bardoli and Chorasi, respectively, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai could not find any strong grounds in the Report to justify even this enhancement. "Apparently", he said, "they have based their recommendations on the rentals, but nowhere in the Report they have stated what percentage of the rentals have been taken by them as the basis of assessment. The officers have off and on satisfied themselves by using the phrase: "Some increase of assessment is possible" or "seems to be possible" in recommending these enhancements."

WANTED REDUCTION.

Looking to the high maximum rates on Jarayat (dry) lands Mr. Naik still held that there was no ground for recommending any enhancement, but he, on the contrary, expected some reduction. Further he expressed his satisfaction that the Enquiry Officers had found, in both the talukas, the faulty soil classification giving specific instances, and had recommended reclassification of most of the villages of the Chorasi Taluka and some villages of the Bardoli Taluka. This recommendation was in his opinion a very important one and expressed a hope that it will be taken up in earnest by the Government immediately.

Concluding Rao Bahadur Naik told the "Chronicle" correspondent in unambiguous terms that the Report has clearly vindicated the justness of the cause of Bardoli and Chorasi peasants and has proved beyond doubt that the agitation of the people was not merely for the sake of agitation, but was a real one for redressing a genuine grievance. The Report will no doubt do immense good to the ryots of the whole Presidency, and will provide an object lesson to the Government inasmuch as their system of Land Revenue is concerned. It will also serve as a guide, both to the Government and the members of the Bombay Council in amending the Land Revenue Code.

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"SOUTHERN CROSS" INQUIRY

—:o:—

LONDON, May 15.

Canberra.—Intense public interest is evinced in the federal enquiry into the forced landing of "Southern Cross" which after opening to-day, was adjourned to 16th May. The enquiry Board consists of the Chairman, Brigadier-General L. C. Wilson, Queensland solicitor who has served in the South African War and the Great War, Captain Geoffrey Hughes, President of New South Wales Aero Club and C. M. McKay, President of Victorian Aero Club.—Reuter.

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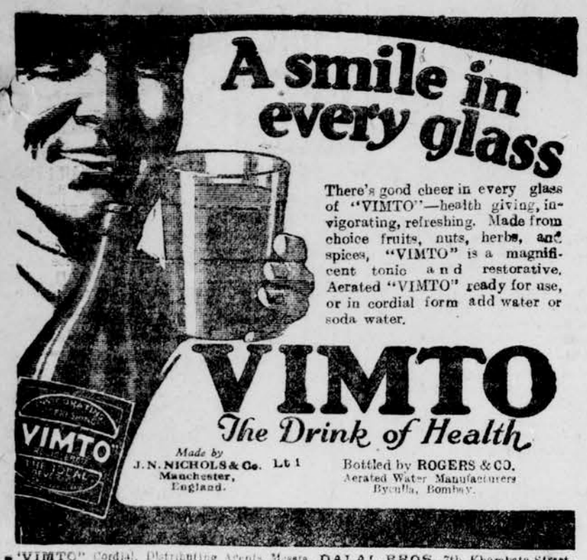
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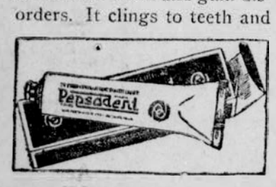

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WORLD PRODUCE MARKETS

Russia Looks abroad for Wheat Supply

DROP IN RUBBER PRICES

We publish below the first instalment of review from Messrs. Newall & Clayton dated Liverpool 18th April:—

RUBBER.

During the past week the market has undergone a complete change of sentiment, and on balance prices show a fall of roughly 1|2d. to 3|4d. per lb. The chief reasons for the drop have been a lack of bull features, large estimates of first hand shipments from the East, and heavy speculative liquidation and stoploss orders. The market up to a week ago had been chiefly maintained on bullish consumption prospects, which were over-discounted when the actual figure became known. The market generally assumed that there was very little more to go for in the commodity, and liquidated a good deal of May Rubber.

In reviewing the present position of the Rubber market it is interesting to look at the figures for the first quarter, which can now be given:—

	Shipment from Malaya. Tons.	American Consumption. Tons.
January, 1929 ..	52,546	43,002
February, 1929 ..	47,926	41,594
March, 1929 ..	49,448	44,730
	149,920	129,326

(American Consumption 1927—370,929 tons. 1928—441,238 tons).

	Stocks. London. Tons.	Liverpool. Tons.
2 January, 1929 ..	19,727	2,854
4 February, 1929 ..	25,389	3,860
5 March, 1929	25,441	4,255
15 April, 1929	30,446	4,591

American Stocks with Manufacturers and Dealers.

	Tons.
End of January, 1929	76,000
End of February, 1929	90,000
End of March, 1929	100,500

(of which 30 per cent. estimated unsold in dealers' hands).

While the statistical position disclosed by these figures remains very sound, the world reserves being no more than normal, or perhaps even below normal, the market has of late become very nervous. This is chiefly due to the continued heavy shipments from Malaya, which are estimated for April at 46,000 tons, a figure in excess of previous estimates. It is probable that these shipments still include accumulated stocks of last year and that they may show a falling off after April, but on the other hand nearly all Malayan estates have increased their production very considerably, and as trade in America generally slackens off during the summer months it is feared that production will tend to overtake consumption later in the year to a far greater extent than in the first quarter.

It must, however, not be overlooked that we have had a considerable drop from the highest price reached recently and the market is in a much healthier position as the bulk of the outside account has been liquidated and dealers generally in London are committed to the short side. The present level of prices is a very attractive one from the manufacturer's point of view so that consumption in America, which has broken all records during the first quarter, might easily continue at a rate which would result in a larger part of production being absorbed than is anticipated at the present moment.

WHEAT.

The feature during the week has been the distinct weakness shown in America, due to general liquidation following the President's speech on farm relief, which pointed to considerable delay in the passing of the Agricultural Bill. It was further reported that politics had advanced the market too far, but that the weather in the United States was satisfactory, and that rain, which was undoubtedly much needed, had fallen in Canada. This sharp decline in Chicago and Winnipeg was, however, not fully reflected in Liverpool, which was no doubt due to the fact that the American markets have recently been much above world parity. The latest news with regard to the new crop from the various producing countries is as follows:—

U. S. A.—The official estimate of the Winter Wheat crop condition was given as 82.7 per cent. compared with 68·8 per cent. a year ago. This is considered rather favourable, as it is above the average, and indicates a satisfactory crop. Reliable authorities believe that the present condition should point to a crop in the neighbourhood of 600 million bushels, but of course much will depend on weather developments in the next few months.

Europe.—Reports continue mainly favourable, and the Winter Wheat and Rye crops appear to have suffered no appreciable damage. In Russia, however, sowings are very late of the important Spring Wheat crop, and in Central Europe and the Balkans the very late Spring is expected to cause an appreciable reduction in barley sowings.

Canada.—Conditions show some improvement owing to further beneficial rainfall, but still more moisture is needed and little seeding has yet been done.

Continental buyers have shown a distinct interest in Wheat during the week, and the continued free shipments at something over two million quarters per week indicate a demand from Europe and elsewhere. India, rather to the surprise of the trade generally, bought a further Australian cargo for July shipment. Reports have been received from Russia that stocks are very low and that the Government will soon be obliged to buy abroad for future requirements.

The question of farm relief legislation in America will evidently not be settled for some considerable time, and many people are inclined to doubt the practicability of the scheme to encourage exports of the surpluses of farm products by means of a Government subsidy. It stands to reason that if Wheat is to receive such beneficial legislation then the other large crops grown in the States, such as cotton, maize, barley, oats, etc., must also be subsidised, and should the consequent inflation of American prices encourage greater production the financial liability of the American Government would grow to an extent that would hardly be appreciated by the American taxpayer.

The future trend of Wheat prices will be determined principally by the outlook of the Canadian and U. S. Winter Wheat crops. The bearish points to be considered are the fruition of the present satisfactory outlook and the large surpluses still available from the 1928 crop. On the other band it is extremely probable that crop scares will emanate from America regarding the Winter crop before it is assured, and there is also a likelihood of something happening to the Spring Wheat crop. Much may also happen in Canada before the new crop is harvested, and as the present level of Wheat prices is low any adverse crop developments would lead to bullish arguments, and prices would easily respond in an upward direction.

COCOA.

Fluctuations have been irregular during the week, and although prices on balance are rather better the near positions have declined and the distant positions have advanced.

There has been considerably more business done in New York in actual Cocoa, and there are enquiries in that market around present prices, but sellers are hard to find.

We think that September, December and January are worth buying at present levels as prospective supplies are not heavy, and should manufacturers re-enter the market actively again prices will work higher.

RAW SILK.

The market has ruled steady during the past week, the trade demand has broadened considerably, and this has resulted in covering, especially of the near position.

Supplies of Silk in America at the end of March were slightly in excess of the same date of 1928, there being 45,218 bales in warehouses compared with 40,186 bales a year ago. The total visible stocks in America, Japan, and in transit to New York at the end of March were 94,972 bales compared with 91,090 bales at the end of February and 87,581 bales at the end of March, 1928.

Some attention is now being given to new crop prospects. Unofficial estimates point to an increase in the Spring cocoon crop in Japan of around 7-1|2 per cent. over last year.

March deliveries of Raw Silk to American mills amounted to 49,878 bales compared with 46,228 bales in February and 52,011 bales in March, 1928, indicating that the rate of American consumption is being maintained at a steady pace.

MAIZE.

Although a decline in cereal prices was general on the American President's farm relief decision, Maize held relatively the steadiest.

The principal feature on this side of the Atlantic has been the bigger deliveries to U. K. ports and particularly the demand for immediate requirements.

Broomhall estimates importers' requirements for the season 1st August, 1928, to 31st July, 1929, at between 38 million and 41,700,000 quarters. Shipments in eight months ending 31st March, total 24 million quarters, leaving 14 million quarters to be furnished in the four months April-June, of which at least 12 million quarters must be obtained from the Argentine. In April-June 1928, Argentina shipped 12,300,000 quarters and in the same months of 1927 shipments were 13,3000 quarters. In April-June 1926, 6,800,000 quarters were shipped by Argentina. The crop this year is quite large enough to furnish the quantity mentioned in this period, but it is estimated at several million quarters less than that of 1928, therefore the chances of getting 12 million quarters this year do not appear very good. It is evident that there will be continued need to practise economy, especially as theoretical import requirements are really much greater than the quantity estimated.

The latest news with regard to the new crops:—

America.—Planting progressing actively, but conditions too wet in parts of the Belt.

River Plate.—Harvest progressing satisfactorily. Private shippers estimate the exportable surplus at 21 to 22 million quarters this year, although Broomhall's last estimate was for 25-1|2 million quarters.

Europe.—Danubian reports indicate the probability that the acreage this year will be larger.

South Africa.—On account of the drought the estimate yield is likely to be below the average.

Provided that the crops in the larger producing countries turn out satisfactory, there should be a sufficient supply available for the new season's requirements, but there will be no important surplus from the old crops to offset any deterioration which may occur, and most of the new crops have not yet been planted.

(To Be Continued.)

UPLIFT OF "DEPRESSED" CLASSES

—:o:—

EDUCATION IS THE GREATEST FORCE

DOHAD, May 14.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.L.C., and Mr. A. V. Thakur of the Servants of India Society members of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government for suggesting means for uplift of 'depressed' classes and aboriginal tribe in the presidency, visited Neral on Saturday. A small conference of the forest tribes of Thakurs and Katkaris gathered at about 3 p.m. The conference was addressed on the intentions of the Government with regard to the uplift of the forest tribes adding that education was the greatest means for levelling up the tribes to the level of other people in the district. Enquiries were made as to their social customs their proofession and their economic condition.

Another meeting of townsmen was held at 10 p.m., when Messrs. Thakur and Lakshmidas Shrikant addressed them on the duty of higher classes towards 'Untouchables' and forest tribes. Incidentally the work of Bhill Seva Mandal in Panch Mahal was mentioned and the necessity of a similar association for doing welfare work amongst the Thakurs of Kolaba and Thana districts and Katkaries, probably the most primitive hill tribe on this side, was explained.—Free Press.

FRANCO-PERSIAN RELATIONS

—:o:—

PERMANENT FRIENDSHIP TREATY SIGNED

TEHERAN, May 14.

The permanent treaty of friendship between Persia and France was signed to-day. Commercial and Customs Treaties will be concluded later. Meanwhile minimum tariff will be levied on the goods exchanged between the two countries.—Reuter.

Neuralgia

is often very obstinate, but it can be easily and quickly relieved by

CAFIASPIRIN

This ideal remedy not only conquers pain, but stimulates the system without causing unpleasant effects on heart or kidneys.

Avoid imitations by seeing that every tablet, tube or "Envelope" is stamped with the Bayer Cross.

BAYER

"Black & White" is always RIGHT.

BUCHANAN'S

BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR may be more expensive than other brands of Scotch Whisky but IT IS THE BEST.

Sole Agents :—HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd.,
11/13, Elphinstone Circle, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.

Your health requires THE BEST

Insist always on being supplied with genuine

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable Remedy for **Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.**

Beware of imitations and substitutes.

Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., *Manufacturing Chemists*, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

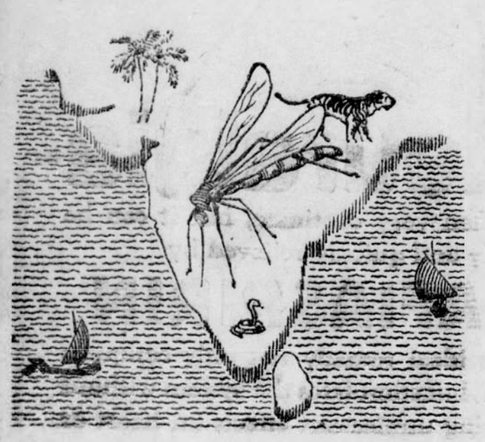
Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. EYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.



Malarial Debility

DO not regard yourself as cured the moment quinine has driven away the fever. The extreme weakness of your blood—caused by the ravages of the malaria parasite—must first of all be conquered if you want to regain full health.

Do you know that scientific experiments have *proved* that within a fortnight Sanatogen will increase the number of red blood cells by 60 per cent. (See Medical Echo, March, 1924).

Just think how such an abundance of new, fresh blood would improve your health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—which build up new health and strength.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

O.K. 166.

The Famous Carlsbad Spa Treatment

For LIVER, STOMACH & KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Kutnow's Powder reproduces the identical curative and radio-active virtues of the famous mineral springs at Carlsbad in Europe. A spoonful of Kutnow's dissolved in a glass of cold or warm water gives you ready at hand an agreeable and effective Spa Treatment.

A dose of Kutnow's Powder every morning gently stimulates the entire alimentary system. It prevents liver congestion, counteracts the baneful effects of climate on the blood, and rids the system of all harmful impurities. Kutnow's Powder banishes constipation headaches, biliousness, insomnia, etc.

As an eliminator of uric acid and other pain-producing deposits which cause rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, gout, etc., Kutnow's Powder has a high reputation. Guaranteed free from sugar it may be safely taken by the diabetic.

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Kutnow's Powder. Agents:— Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Ltd., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co. Ltd., Charni Rd., Bombay; M. G. Shahani & Co., Elphinstone St., Karachi; Dadha & Co., China Bazaar Rd., Madras, etc.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

Twice As Much For The Same Money

The increased world-wide demand has lowered the manufacturing costs of Kutnow's Powder. Users benefit by a BIG NEW BOTTLE which contains double quantity for the same money with the same high quality guaranteed. Rs. 2-4.

SNAKES IN WATER TAPS

—:o:—

CURIOUS STORIES FROM AUSTRALIA

Probably due to the dry season snakes are very plentiful in the bush districts of Australia this season and almost every day the newspapers contain stories of encounters with the reptiles. Some of these stories are amazing in character, for snakes turn up in the most unexpected places and do the most unexpected things. They are not things to be trifled with, though the bite seldom proves fatal these days, simply because the bush folk are well prepared for such emergencies.

The other day a linesman in Queensland, while repairing a telephone firebox, encountered a snake inside the box and was bitten. He was able to give himself the necessary attention, hurried to a hospital miles away, and his life was saved. Nobody can explain how the snake entered the telephone box, but snakes have funny little ways like that. At the Sydney markets not long ago a man opened a box of bananas that had come from Queensland, and he was bitten by a snake which had secreted itself inside the case apparently between the time case was packed and the top battens were fastened down.

SNAKES IN WATER TAPS.

In a Melbourne suburb a few weeks ago a man who had been sleeping on a porch discovered in the morning that his bedmate during the night had been a venomous snake. He had not been bitten. This recalls the story of a bushman in Central Australia. He woke up in the middle of the night with an uncanny feeling. He was sleeping out and he felt something cold reposing on his leg. Guessing what the intruder was he carefully and gradually moved his rugs. A sudden movement would have meant a snake bite. When the reptile felt the cold air upon it it uncoiled and set out for a warmer spot. It met with a violent death on the way.

Last winter a small black snake turned up at a home at Collingwood, Melbourne, through the water tap. Not long before that event another slid out of a water tap in another Melbourne suburb. Last August, when the steamer Moeraki was on a voyage from Suva to Lautoka, the midnight silence of the ship was broken by the screaming of a woman passenger. She had been awakened by a squirmy feeling on her neck. She brushed her neck with her hand and a snake fell to the floor. Her husband killed it. However she need not have been afraid, because this snake belonged to the non-poisonous type.

YOUNG BOY'S SAD FATE.

A Tasmanian youth, who was hunting rabbits, put his hand down a burrow and was bitten by a snake. To make sure or not being poisoned he shot off the bitten finger with a gun. A sawmiller in Victoria went to sleep after having his lunch out in a paddock. When he woke up his dog was barking fiercely at a snake coiled around his master's leg. The man silenced the dog and waited in an agony of apprehension. After what seemed to be hours the snake uncoiled and crawled away. The man was so stiff from his enforced rigidity that he could not get up in time to kill it. It is always dangerous to disturb a snake by spasmodic movements.

Bitten by a snake a week or two ago while rabbiting in the bush at Rhyanna, a few miles from Goulburn, New South Wales, Eric Gallahe, a ten-year-old boy, died on the following day.

The lad, with his brother aged 13, had not long left his aunt's house, where they were holidaying, when one of their dogs disturbed a snake, which went hastily for a dog. It brushed past the boy and bit him on the leg just above the ankle, but it did not prevent the poison spreading. Hurried to the hospital at Goulburn an antidote was applied, but it was unavailing.

ADVANCE REPORTED IN CANCER STUDY

—:o:—

NEW TREATMENT LOOKS HOPEFUL

Cancer patients are now being treated in Toronto with colloidal solutions.

This is a distinct step in advance from the progress reported in June, when results of experiments were explained to the colloid division of the American Chemical Society, meeting here, by Prof. E. F. Burton of the Department of Physics, Toronto University, and Dr. A. C. Hendrick of Toronto.

The experiments reported in June were on animals. In an interview to-day Dr. Hendrick said: "Our experiments now have reached the stage where treatment is being used on selected patients.

"The general result in some cases is sufficiently encouraging to warrant a hopeful attitude for the future of the treatment."

The present use of colloidal solutions in the treatment of cancer in Toronto is of intense interest to medical science. It is estimated that after forty years of age one person out of every eight falls a victim to cancer in some form, and it is believed this use of colloidal solutions in an attack on the disease as it exists in human sufferers is the first effective accomplishment of the kind.

As announced last June, in technical terms, what had been done by the collaborators was "the preparation of a material in a state of colloid matter, composed of small particles held in suspension by a liquid, but not dissolved by it, suitable for intravenous injection."

The material, it was explained, always has been available but never had been put into colloidal state, which permits employment by a method similar to give a blood transfusion.

In conducting their experiments co-operation was given by the Rockefeller Foundation, the United States Department of Health at Washington, Harvard Medical School and Columbia University.

Dr. Hendrick, who has been experimenting along these lines since 1913 has explained that preparation of the colloidal substance, said to be ordinary distilled water holding in colloidal suspension a metal the identity of which is still a secret, is very intricate, and can be accomplished by experts in a properly equipped laboratory.

The problem of the preparation was described as really a physical rather than a chemical one. No attempt was being made to isolate the virus of the cancerous growths used and experiments had been confined to mice.

Ultra-microscopic observation, showed that the effect of the injection was to kill the cells of the tumor. Sometimes the growth was carried off through the blood as it died, but sometimes it remained as a lump, with its virulence removed.

The properties of the solution used are that it is non-poisonous and is suitable for use in the manner of blood transfusion.

RAID IN CHINA TOWN

—:o:—

EXCISE INSPECTORS ATTACKED

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Two houses in West End street in China Town, were raided to-day by Excise Inspectors, and several bottles of liquor were recovered. While the raid was being conducted about 15 Chinamen attacked the raiding party, and in the melee that followed, several bottles were destroyed. The police, on getting information, arrived on the scene, and arrested seven Chinamen. Free Press.

TIN PLATE STRIKE

—:o:—

GOVT. INTERVENTION SOUGHT

JAMSHEDPUR, May 14.

To-day is the 39th day of the strike of tinplate workers and the struggle continues as before. Men are firm and vigorous picketing is going on. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Daud and some other leaders are expected here shortly.

At a meeting of the Union Mr. J. M. Mitra was authorised to act as President of Union in place of Mr. Homi resigned. It was also resolved to strongly urge upon Government to intervene in the trade dispute without further delay and to bring and bring about a satisfactory settlement of the strike, which is causing great suffering to workers and loss to the company.—Free Press.

CIRCULATION OF HINDI PAMPHLET, A CRIME

CALCUTTA May 14.

Justices Pearson and Mallick dismissed the appeal of Mr. T. Swarnakar, summarily, against the conviction and sentence of one year's imprisonment by the Additional Sessionst Judge of Alipore, for sedition. The petitioner circulated a Hindi pamphlet during the last Congress, entitled "Bloody Simon Go Back." It was argued that the article was a violent tirade against the Commission itself. But the Judges remarked that they were not certain whether is was not against the Commission which had been made a peg on which to hang invectives against the Government. —Free Press.

The Challenge

Some people are able to wake up at a given hour—their numbers are few and their sensibility to Time is not infallible. Others rely upon their servants and the arrival of 'chota hazri'—an equally unreliable procedure.

The habit of rising promptly at a set hour each morning is a good one and the WEST END 'Jaz' ALARM will enable you to give it practical effect.

The WEST END 'Jaz' ALARM is sturdily made and accurately adjusted. It keeps splendid time and sends forth its challenging note exactly at the time set. The case is strong and handsome, the Alarm bell is part of the case and cannot be accidentally damaged, the dial is clear and easily read.

WEST END 'JAZ' ALARM

LONG CONTINUOUS ALARM Rs.7
LONG INTERMITTENT ALARM Rs.7/8
White or Black Radium Dials either Model Rs.2 Extra.

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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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"Safe Bind Safe Find"

YOUR valuables ar never quite safe from thieves, fire and accidents, no matter what you spend on iron-doors, massive looks or bulky Safes and TreasureChests at your place

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SMALL SAFE

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THE CENTRAL BANK SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

at Rs. **20/-** a year, you are spending less than an anna a day for protecting your valuables worth thousands and lacs.

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A guide to health, wealth and happiness sent gratis and post free.

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IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

Healing is Believing

Clarke's Blood Mixture again succeeds where other treatments fail

Mrs. E. Radley, 48, Addison Drive, St. Giles, Lincoln, England, writes:—"Four years ago, after a serious illness, I was left with eruptions on the face which were very painful and disfiguring. I tried medicines of every description, both patent and otherwise, and no change being noticeable, I gave up all hope of being cured. Finally, a friend gave me a bottle of "CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE." Before the bottle was finished a slight improvement was perceptible, and after that every day my condition improved wonderfully. Now all inflammation has gone, leaving me with almost as perfect a skin as I had previously. In acknowledging my indebtedness to your splendid remedy, I must also pay tribute to its general health-building properties: among other things, my weight has increased 10lb. in as many weeks.

World-famous for over 70 years

For the treatment of

Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Boils, Glandular Swellings,

Clarke's Blood Mixture

For the treatment of

Eczema, Rashes, Sore Places, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

Mrs. E. Radley
Read and Profit by her Unsolicited Testimony.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Made in London's Wonder Factory—*the largest and most hygienic Independent cigarette factory in Great Britain...*

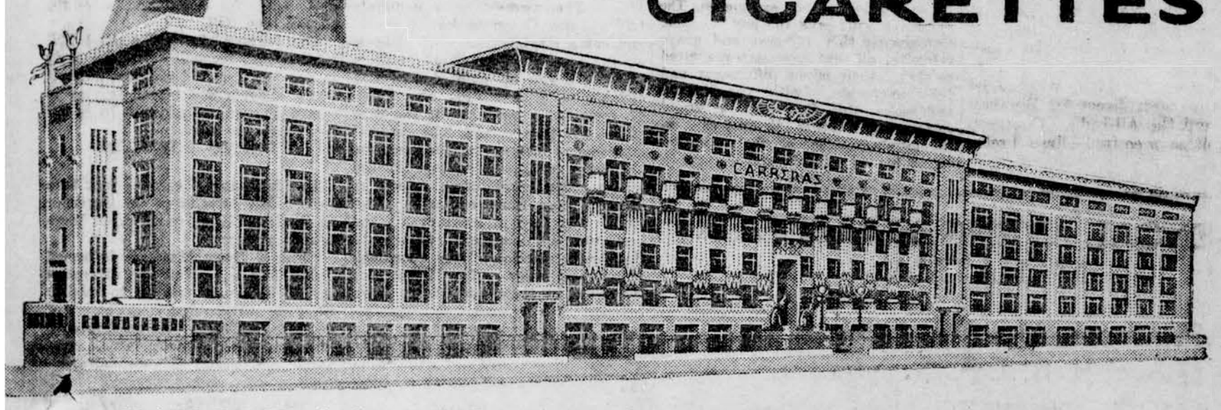
That's why "Passing Show"

Quality can be depended upon. They are made under hygienic conditions from 100% pure Virginia tobacco and are Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time. What is more, their purity is guaranteed by the London Institute of Hygiene! Let "Passing Show" prove to you how good these London made, London guaranteed cigarettes really are.

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

Golden in Colour Golden in Quality

COUPONS OF VALUE IN EVERY TIN AND PACKET



CARRERAS LTD. ARCADIA WORKS LONDON

England's Largest and most hygienic factory where "PASSING SHOW" Cigarettes are made

P.S.4

Let your Hair do you Justice

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed*

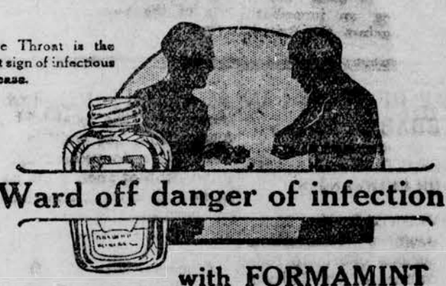
KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc. throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.



Ward off danger of infection with FORMAMINT

FORMAMINT tablets will cure Sore Throat and, at the same time, protect you against such dangerous infections as Influenza, Measles, Diphtheria, etc. Be specially careful in crowded places where infection is always lurking. A Formamint tablet taken once in a while, will keep you safe from dangerous infectious diseases.

At all Chemists FORMAMINT At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

OPPORTUNITY FOR SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE

(Continued from page 6).

saved by air transport amounts to days and weeks, instead of hours and minutes. These are the figures of English Company's services. But the figures of the companies of other nations are satisfactory, but the result of the German Company's figures are still more far satisfactory.

ACCIDENTS.

Accidents of collision and fire have been guarded against by regulations and fire proof devices. Figures published by the Air Ministry prove the immense progress made in the safety of aerial transport. Again the comparative figures in the period of 1919-20 the mileage flown per fatal accident was 168,000 while in the period of 1919-26 it has raised to 1,141,000. German statistics show that whereas last year 6.78 people were killed and injured per million kelometers of railway travel, the figures for commercial travel were 0.19. Current insurance rates give convincing proofs as to the safety of commercial flying. To-day freight insurance premium per 100 lbs. between London and continent by air are less than half the premium charged for surface transport. In September last several German Insurance Companies announced that they would include not only air risks to passengers but also professional pilot's risk in their ordinary policy without extra charge.

IDEAL COUNTRY FOR AVIATION.

Preliminary surveys made during the past two years in connection with Civil Commercial Aviation reveal the fact that there exists to-day a very vide field for the development of air-transport to carry passengers, mails and goods between Bombay and the other important cities of India. A vast country like India with its industrial and commercial centres so widely separated from one another offers a unique opportunity for civil aviation and air-transport.

The following extract from the address of the Director of Civil Aviation before the Associated Chamber of Commerce, India and Ceylon in Calcutta on the 19th December 1927 are inclusive.

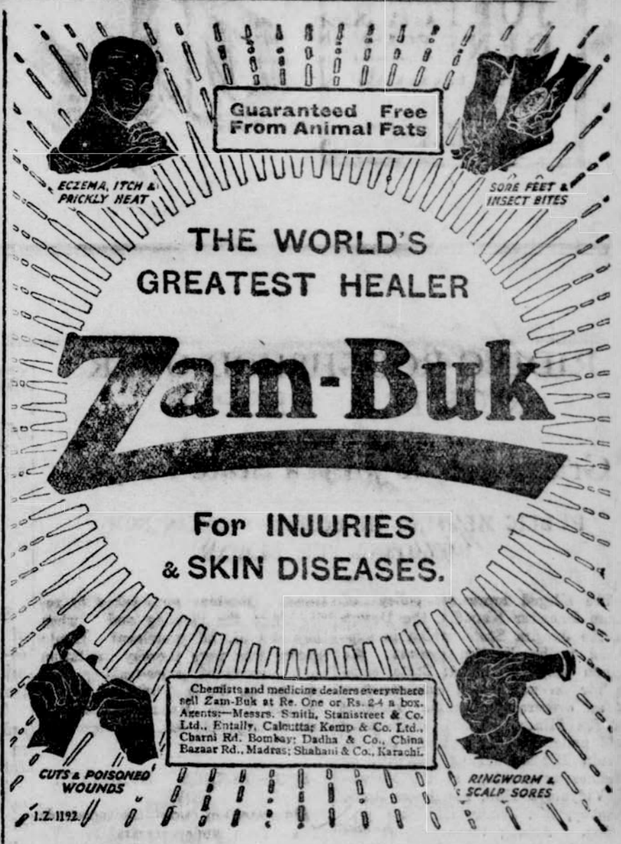
"Wherever the spirit of enterprise exists in India, now is the time for it to declare itself. It has been proved that long distance air transport is a practical proposition. India is right in the centre of the picture and must get the traffic in both directions and it behoves us to see that all traffic through her territory is carried by Indian aircraft owned and operated by Indian Companies."

And now the Government of India have invited tenders for the carrying of Air-mail with a view to subsidize the service. The decision of the Standing Finance Committee is that the subsidy would be granted to that Company which is registered in India with a rupee capital and with a majority of Indian Directors. ("It is hoped that the Committee will abide by this and give all encouragements to Indian Companies floated and registered for the above purpose".)

INDIA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

It is necessary for India to look into this matter of commercial aviation for itself. The new form of transport is the great constructive agency in the world's development. It is, at the same time the basic element in air upon which the security of big countries would, in the event of War, primarily depend. If one continues to neglect it, one shall float prosperity and invite danger. It is, therefore, only natural that India should see to take her proper place among the nations of the world in that behalf.

This enterprise opens a new chapter in the history of aviation in India, and it deserves the hearty support and close co-operation of both the Government and the public of India to make it a unique success.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THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEALER
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CUTS & POISONED WOUNDS
RINGWORM & SCALP SORES
1.Z.1192.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY

(Continued from page 6).

"Physicum" is necessary) or the university examination "Rigorosum".

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE.

The following are the conditions of acceptance:

(1) The admission to the universities is subject to the confirmation of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Public Health.

(2) All applications must be sent in at the latest by the 10th of April for the summer term or 10th of October for the winter term.

(3) Certified translation of the certificates of studies already prosecuted at foreign universities.

(4) A short description of the studies prosecuted.

(5) Evidence to show that the student is financially in a position to study.

(6) Evidence that the student possess a sufficient knowledge of the German language.

With regard to point (5) the student has to pass a special test. It takes the average student about six months to learn sufficient German and the time taken by the student to learn the language is counted to his credit.

TERMS.

There are two terms in the year. The winter term extends from 16th October to 15th March and the summer term from 16th April to 15th August. It is advisable for Indian students to come to Germany four months before the commencement of the terms to make themselves familiar with the language and the conditions here. Senior medical students are expected to do practical work at the hospitals during the holidays.

PRIMARY AND THE FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

If the student has not already completed his primary examination in anatomy and physiology at some foreign university, he must show certificates of having had courses in anatomy, physiology, zoology and botany for a period of 5 terms before he can take his primary examination.

The final examination demands certificates for the following:

2 terms in lectures on medicine.

2 terms in lectures on surgery.

2 terms in lectures on gynaecology and mid-wifery.

A certificate to show at least four cases of delivery conducted personally.

1 term of lectures in pathology and morbid anatomy.

1 term of lectures in materia medica and pharmacology.

1 term of lectures in hygeine and public health.

1 term of lectures in bacteriology.

1 term of lectures in diseases of children.

1 term of lectures in nose, ear and throat.

1 term of lectures in diseases of the eyes.

1 term of lectures in nerves.

1 term of lectures in skin diseases.

1 term of lectures in vaccination and immunity

1 term of lectures in medical jurisprudence.

1 term of lectures in topographic anatomy.

The student must also prepare a dissertation or thesis on some subject of research and submit it at the time of applying for the permission to appear for the final examination.

COST OF LIVING AND STUDY.

We must impress upon the student to have a little more money than too little. He need not spend more than is necessary, but it is better to have a certain amount of spare money at hand. The average university fees are about £20 a year, depending on the number of lectures that one takes. It would be wise to reckon on the average about £200 a year as the budget for a medical student for living and studying in Berlin. In the provincial universities it will be somewhat less. In England £240 is looked upon as the irreducible minimum. Apart from this, the British universities suffer under severe disadvantages and as far as the Indian student is concerned have very much less to offer than the German universities. From experience and detailed investigation we are in a position to draw a comparison. The British universities are overcrowded, there is a growing colour prejudice which interferes seriously with the chances of getting practical experience: in many universities Indian students are prevented from examining women, especially gynaecological cases. On the whole there is less material available at the British universities for practical training than on the Continent. It is also known that some famous British universities are forced to send their students to Paris because they themselves have not enough cases to show. There are only two other countries that can be recommended to Indian students. The first is France and the other America. The latter is however much too expensive for the average Indian purse. The least estimate for a small university like Nebraska comes to about 1200 dollars annually. We need not mention that really first class universities like John Hopkins, Columbia and Harvard are prohibitively expensive.

THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

The great advantage of German universities is that they are reciprocal. A student may study at any university he chooses and go next term to any other university either in Germany, Austria or German speaking Switzerland. This is a decided advantage for the student, for he is then not bound to any particular university, but may hear any lecturer he may choose.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 16 1929

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

RIDING ROUGHSHOD OVER RIGHTS OF PEOPLE

Grievances of Janjira State People

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAYS CALLS FOR REMOVING THE DEWAN

—:o:—

The alleged repressive policy of Khan Bahadur Kapadia, the Dewan of the Janjira State, which is supposed to be directed against the Hindu subjects of that State, came in for an unqualified condemnation at an overcrowded public meeting of the Hindu citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of "Janjira Hindu Hit-Sanrakshak Sangh", on Wednesday evening, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding. Among those present was Mrs. Atya Begum who is a near relative of the Begum-Saheba of Janjira. Several speakers who addressed the meeting and a resolution was unanimously carried condemning the "repressive policy" of the present Dewan of the State.

"MISFORTUNE OF INDIA".

In his opening remarks, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta reminded the audience that only a few months back he had presided over the third session of the Janjira State Peoples' Conference which was held in Bombay. In his presidential address he had then made certain observations on the repressive policy of the Dewan, Khan Bahadur Kapadia. The worthy Dewan had written a letter to the speaker stating that it was a misfortune of the country that there were irresponsible people like the speaker who were not ashamed of speaking about Janjira without knowing anything about that State. (A chorus of shame.) The Minister did not know, continued Mr. Mehta, that he (The speaker) had based his remarks on the information published in the Janjira Gazette.

FIVE YEARS BACK.

Mr. Dandekar, a subject of Janjira, then related in details what he called "a tragic story" of the Hindus of Janjira, especially of Shreevardhan, the chief town of the State. Up till 1927 the relations between Hindus and Muslims in Janjira were quite friendly and harmonious. In fact, the other Indian States had a reason to envy Janjira State for the brotherly feelings that existed between Hindus and Muslims. This happy state of affairs underwent a sudden change for the worse, when in 1927 Khan Bahadur Kapadia was appointed the Dewan of the State. The Dewan began his career by passing repressive laws which were resented by the subjects. There was a demand for a representative legislature but it was summarily turned down by the Dewan.

The speaker then narrated the genesis of the present trouble. There was a public well in the town, which was till quite recently used by the both Hindus and Muslims alike. There was a public path by the side of this well, which was also freely used by both the communities. A few months back the Muslims of Shreevardhan asked permission of the Dewan to use as a burial ground the area in the vicinity of this public well. Such a demand was refused time and again by the Late Nawab on the opinion of the doctor that the proximity of the burial ground would render the water of the well injurious to the health of the public who made use of that water. In spite of this clearly expressed advice of the doctor the present Dewan granted the request of the Muslim Community. Both the well and the path were closed to the Hindu population of the place and a railing of barbed wire was put round the well. This was a signal for a furious controversy between Hindus and Muslims. One day the barbed wires were removed by somebody and the Muslims thought that Hindus were responsible for it. The Hindus were subjected to a "brutal treatment" at the hands of the Muslims. A Hindu woman belonging to respectable family was assaulted by Muslims.

HINDUS ARRESTED WITHOUT WARRANTS.

One day, in the midst of these disturbances, prominent Hindus and Muslims were called by an important Government official to discuss measures by means of which peace could be restored in the town. This was a ruse to trap the Hindu leaders as was proved by the events that followed. Muslims were asked to retire from the meeting and when they did so, 13 prominent Hindu leaders who were thereby invitation on a mission of peace-making were arrested on the spot without even a warrant. The Dewan refused to bail these people out. (Cries of shame.)

SOON HINDUS EVACUATE TOWN.

Shreevardhan wore the spectacle of a town under martial law. To make matters worse, explosive bombs were thrown one day on Hindus by some unknown agency. Several Hindus received injuries from these bombs The lives of Hindus had become so inseeure in Shreevardhan, that many a Hindu family had deserted the town. The situation was dangerous beyond words to explain.

REMOVE THE DEWAN.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar then moved the following resolution.

"This public meeting records its emphatic protest against the repressive policy of Khan Bahadur Kapadia, the Dewan of Janjira, and invites the earnest attention of Government of Bombay to the deplorable results of that policy culminating in unprovoked violence on and wholesale arrests without warrants of leaders of public opinion. This meeting requests Government of Bombay in the interests of public peace and communal harmony in Janjira to remove Khan Bahadur Kapadia from the Dewanship of Janjira."

Speaking on the resolution, Dr. Savarkar pointed out that all the arrests made in Janjira were of Hindus who were also the victims of the repressive policy. It was not a Hindu-Muslim question but a question of justice and injustice. It was necessary to appoint a committee to investigate and report on the situation in the Janjira State.

Mr. Joglekar seconded the resolution. He particularly appealed to Mrs. Atya Begum to use her good officer with the State authorities to set the matters right. Dr. Suratkar supported the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously carried amidst applause.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Phansalkar moved the following resolution:

"This meeting urther appoints a committee of following gentlemen to take, in consultation with the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and Indian States Peoples' Conference, adequate, constitutional and legal steps for alleviating the miseries of unhappy people of Janjira. The committee to consist of Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Jogalekar, M. N. Talpade, Dr. M. B. Velkar and Advocate Surve."

This resolution also was unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the President brought the proceedings to a close.

SIMON REPORT

—:o:—

To Be Submitted to King in Dec.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR BUSY IN LONDON

LONDON, May 15.

Sir Sankaran Nair the Chairman of the Indian Central Committee co-operating with the Simon Commission is busily engaged in analysing evidence taken in India.

The Committee as a whole will only officially begin its work here in June. It will devote June and July to obtaining further evidence.

The Committee from 8th June to 8th August will be the guests of the Government, at Savoy Hotel and disperse for holidays in mid-August until September.

The Committee will prepare its report during October for submission to the Viceroy who will transmit it to Parliament.

The Simon Commission report will be submitted to the Crown in December. It is expected that both will be published in January. —Reuter.

—:o:—

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST BAK-RID DISTURBANCES

CALCUTTA, May 15.

In connection with Bakr-Id falling on May 20 special police patrol has been organised in the city and suburbs from to-day. In Burrabazar, the scene of past troubles, armed guards have been posted at important crossings while flying squads and patrol batches are moving up and down Harrison road by day and night. These arrangements would continue one week after the celebration terminates.—Free Press.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

BAY STORM WEAKENS

POONA, May 15.

The Bay storm has weakened rapidly after crossing the coast near Akyab yesterday afternoon The Bay monsoon has again been vigorous in Burma. A few falls of rain have also occurred in Assam Bengal and Orissa. There has been a western disturbance causing cloud along the Frontier.

The following were the chief amounts of rainfall: Monywa three inches; Gwa and Kyaukpyu two; Tavoy, Amherst and Maymyo one and a half; Akyab one; Victoria Point Rangoon, Diamond Island, Toungoo Minbu, Yamethin Mandalay, Lashio, Bhamo Myitkina, Gauhati and Mymensingh a half; Sibsagar Chittagong and Srinagar a quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease in Burma and increase in Assam.—A. P.

LONDON, May 15.

Batavia.—Moir and Owen who are flying to Australia from England have arrived here from Muntok.—Reuter.

MR. MEHERALLY AT HUBLI

—:o:—

ADVICE TO YOUTH TO KILL COMMUNALISM

Mr. Meherally, Secretary, All-India Youth Congress, arrived yesterday morning from Kolhapur where he presided over the first Kolhapur Youth Conference.

YOUTH TO KILL COMMUNALISM.

Mr. Meherally had a private discussion with members of the local youth league at Hindustani Seva Dal office yesterday and addressed a public meeting in the evening. He laid stress on the duty of youth in helping to kill the demon of communalism and religious hatred raised by enemies of India and nurtured by gullible mullas and priests who played into the hands of persons interested in continuing their rule over India. Youth must come forward and shake off this dream and rise up to realise the ideal of complete independence for India. The lecturer dilated of the tentative programme for youth leagues and showed methods of increasing their real usefulness in becoming vanguards of better social and political conditions in the country.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MUSLIMS.

Mr. Meherally met members of Young Mens Muslim Association at night and exhorted them to take interest in Nationalist politics, disown bogus communal leaders introduce radical social reforms discard purdah and join the youth league.

He leaves by to-day's mail, visits Hindustani Sevadal and proceeds to Bangalore.

HARDIKAR ARRIVES FROM TOUR.

Dr. Hardikar arrived here yesterday night from his tour to Belgaum and Nipani where a large bonfire of foreign cloth took place. He proceeds to Tumkur on the 17th, whence he leaves on 20th direct for Bombay to attend the All-India Congress Committee meeting.—Free Press. Press.

PALGHAR PEASANT'S DISCONTENT

—:o:—

QUESTION OF SURVEY SETTLEMENT

GOVT. TO BE CONFRONTED WITH PEOPLE'S REPORT

According to the assurance given by the Palghar Taluka Dharawadh Pratibandhak Mandal petitions of complaints from nearly 175 villages in the Taluka against the report of the Assistant Survey Settlement Officer were submitted to the Collector of Thana, in the prescribed limit of time. The Mandal also carried on a consistent propaganda against the report and created an awakening in the masses by holding and addressing some 10 to 20 meetings at the important centres of the Taluka. As it was resolved in the public meeting of the agriculturists in the Taluka which was held at Palghar on 21-3-29 the Mandal has proposed to hold a conference of the agriculturists on 2nd June to place a counter report, and to contradict the report of the assistant Survey Settlement Officer with authoritative and true facts and figures and also to chalk out the lines of further movement if the report is not taken notice of and rejected by the Government.

A minimum fee of Re. 1 has been fixed for the membership of the Reception Committee of this Conference. Nearly 175 members of the Reception Committee have been enrolled uptill now, and more will be enlisted till the date of the Conference. A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee who are already enrolled and who will be enlisted till 6 p.m. of the 19th instant will be held at Palghar in Mr. Chhotalal Shroff's bunglow at 2 p.m. to elect the office bearers of the Reception Committee and the President of the Conference and such other important matters. All the members of the Reception Committee are requested to attend the meeting and favour the Mandal with their knowledge and experience. The delegates will have to pay no fees. Considering this common and grave calamity, all are earnestly requested to sink their minor differences and fully co-operate with the Mandal and make this Conference a grand success by enlisting themselves as the members either of the reception committee or as delegates.

THE KING AND QUEEN BACK IN WINDSOR CASTLE

—:o:—

Lustily Cheered All Along Route From Bognor

LONDON, May 15.

The King and Queen did 60 mile journey to Windsor in two hours and twenty minutes.

The King looked bronzed and well briefly replied to the civic addresses at Bognor and Windsor and showed no signs of fatigue on his arrival at the Castle.

Fluttering of handkerchiefs and bursts of cheering greeted Their Majesties throughout journey. Their car went dead slow through every village and hamlet, the King raising his hat in response to greetings.

Showers of rosepetals fluttered from windows at Windsor and quickly covered the top of the car which was stopped on the top of Castle Hill where the Municipality had assembled 2000 school children lining the Castle wall and waving Union Jacks. Thousand Eton College boys inside the Castle Gateway cheered very lustily as the King and the Queen drove in.—Reuter.

STRIKERS' PEACEFUL BEHAVIOUR.

—:o:—

"Red" Flag Union's Version

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union in a Press Bulletin, state:—

Do the Mill-owners want to suppress the general strike? Incidents of Wednesday suggest only one answer. The hungry strikers presented themselves in their thousands at the gates of their respective mills, to demand the wages for the work they had put in, and they found that except in the case of four mills a general lock-out had been declared by the Mill-owners. What was the reason for the Mill-owners taking this step? Did the Millowners fear any rowdyism on the part of the strikers? The behaviour of the strikers who were able to enter the compounds of four mills clearly shows that any apprehension on this score was unjustified. The workers were definitely told by the Union to be peaceful and not a single instance of violence on the part of the strikers in these four mills can be pointed out. The strikers in other mills also showed remarkable restraint in the face of all the provocation. The owners' intention in locking out the men was obviously to take advantage of the recent order prohibiting meetings of more than four persons in the streets and thus to hand over the poor workers, men and women, to the tender mercies of the guardians of law and order. The Mill-owners succeeded in their game to a large extent. No warning was given to the workers at any time to disperse peacefully. The workers were all unarmed and at no time had they shown any menacing attitude.

The following is a detailed description of the incident at the Fazulbhoy Mills on Wednesday morning.

At about 10-30 a.m. when the operatives of the Fazulbhoy Mills had gathered in the open space opposite the branch office of the Girni Kamgar Union, a few 'blacklegs' who had earlier gone inside the mill in lorries came out all of a sudden and began throwing stones at them. Before the men could understand what was happening the police suddenly charged them with bayonets severely wounding two of them in the skull and as the men were dispersing, the military opened fire.

The Union officials pointed out to the police and military officers that the stone-throwing had been started by the blacklegs who must have been sent out at the unusual hour for some special reason. The Girni Kamgar Union is placing all the facts about the incident before the Government and demanding an immediate and impartial inquiry.

At the Simplex Mill and also at the Edward Sassoon Mill certain Pathans engaged by the management threw stones at the strikers who were waiting peacefully outside the gates.

The police charged with batons and drove out many workers who had gathered inside the compound of the Elphinstone Mill.

The workers of the Standard Mill who entered the mill compound early in the morning had not left till late in the evening and intend to stay in overnight, and to refuse to leave till the wages are given.

WIRE TO GOVERNOR.

The following telegram has been sent to His Excellency the Governor by the Girni Kamgar Union on Wednesday night:—

"Regret Home Member informed Union late on Tuesday afternoon that Mill-owners unable to modify decision withholding payment of wages to strikers. Union forced to advise workers to go inside mill compound and peacefully demand payment of legitimate wages on Wednesday morning. Accordingly workers went to mills but found gates locked in most cases and police sunddenly charged them with batons, serious situation continued throughout day. Assaults by police on peaceful workers and unjustified firing at Fazulbhoy mills. Details in letter to Home Secretary. Mill-owners' obstinacy condemned unanimously by public—High time they are prevented from further disturbing peace of city—Repeat suggestion in last telegram. All ugly developments can be checked by immediate payment of wages".

BENGAL AVENGES LIBEL ON MAHATMA

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Mammoth Meeting Decides to Boycott B. I. S. N. Steamers

(From A Correspondent.)

CHITTAGONG, May 15.

At a monster meeing of the citizens of Chittagong with Professor Nripendra Chandra Banerjee in the chair, the challenge of the libel against Mahatma Gandhi, by an officer of the British India Steam Navigation Company, was taken up Resolutions were passed expressing great indignation at these aspersions and supporting an immediate boycott campaign against the British India Steam Navigation Company to be launched simultaneously in Bengal and Burma, the formation of Boycott Committees of Indian Citizens at Rangoon and Chittagong and lending unqualified support to the newly formed Swadeshi Bengal Burma Steam Navigation Company Limited. Great enthusiasm prevails among all communities including Mussalman who form the majority of the passengers from Chittagong.

GRAF ZEPPELIN'S TRANS ATLANTIC FLIGHT

—:o:—

LONDON, May 15.

Friendrichshafen.—There has been a dramatic development following the official announcement that the Grat Zeppelin with passengers including Sir Hubert Wilkins, the North Pole flier and "Susi" his young gorilla would start on a Trans-Atlantic flight. This morning Commander of the Zeppelin Doctor Eckener, announced that the departure had been postponed as the French Government had not given permission to fly over the French territory.—Reuter.

GRAF ZEPPELIN ALLOWED TO CROSS FRENCH FRONTIER

—:o:—

LONDON, May 15.

Friedrichshafen.—French Government has now given permission to Graf Zeppelin to cross French Frontier between seven and nine in morning. The airship which was prevented by bad weather from taking Holland-Britain route, may however take latter course if weather improves. The French attitude is attributed to the fact that on the last occasion pilot Eckener deviated from specified route and flew over fortress of Besaneon and Engineering Works of Creusot in regard to which diplomatic protest was lodged. Eckener explained that meteorological conditions compelled deviation. Zeppelins freight includes grand piano.—Reuter.

SHORTAGE OF WATER IN AHMEDABAD MILLS

—:o:—

SERIOUS EFFORTS TO REDRESS LABOUR GRIEVANCES

AHMEDABAD, May 15.

The Mill-Owners' Association are making serious efforts to redress the grievances of the Labour Union regarding shortage of water supply in mills. The Secretary of the Association saw the Collector and is going to see the Chief Officer and Engineer of the Municipality with a view to discuss the plan for the supply of water in the mills. The President of the Association is to go to-morrow with the Secretary of the Labour Union to the Hathsing Mill where the operatives complain of serious shortage of water supply.

EXPORT DUTY ON CLOTH.

The Nadiad Municipality has published a Notification declaring its intention to levy an export duty on cloth at the rate of six annas per maund. The Shorrock Mill situated in Nadiad which is a member of the local Mill-Owners' Association, has written to the Association to protest against the imposition of such a tax as it will, in its opinion, hit the cloth industry hard.—A. P.

Calcutta, May 15.—It is understood Mr. T. G. Presswell, Deputy Agent, E. I. R. has been appointed Special Officer Railway Board.—Free Press.

Calcutta, May 15.—It is understood the Education Department of the Government of Bengal has accepted the Arbitration Board scheme to enquire into the grievances of teachers of non-Government schools.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The Bengal Board of Censors has refused to certify the film "Siberia", a William Fox production as unsuitable for public exhibition in Bengal presidency, as it deals with the overthrow of the established form of Government by revolution.—Free Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF

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Trivandrum, May 14.—A serious motor accident is reported from Karunagapalli, Central Travancore in which a eight seater bus coming to Quilon while trying to avert collision with a bullock cart dashed against a tree and was smashed to pieces. All the passengers of the bus were injured and were removed to hospital.—A. P.

Kottayam, May 14.—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya interviewed to-day the Maharani Regent of Travancore. He leaves for Trivandrum to-morrow.—A. P.

It is understood that the office of Pushkarana Navayurvak Mandal Jodhpur, was searched on May 7, by two Sub-Inspectors of Marwar Police. This search was made in connection with the book "Bharat men: Angreze Rajya."—A. P.

KING AND QUEEN DEPART FOR WINDSOR

—:o:—

AN ENTHUSIASTIC FAREWELL

LONDON, May 15.

An enthusiastic farewell was extended to the King and Queen on their departure from Bognor for Windsor.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 15.

Singapore.—James William Futcher the British Manager of a Chinese-owned Rubber and Pine Apple estate in the Island of Rhio in the Dutch East Indies, has been brutally murdered by a crowd of Chinese armed with Malay sheath knives. Eight arrests have been made.—Reuter.

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